Three Parts
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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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TO DENOUNCE PLATTISM

Mass Meeting of Citizens Called for Monday, February 4.

HOME RULE FOR NEW-YORK CITY

Reformers Will Demand that the Intent of the November Election Be Realized.

MR. PLATT NOW SEES THE HANDWRITING

Declares He Stands for Honest Reform Government and Talks About His Sound Citizenship.

A call for citizens to protest against the "bossism" of Thomas C. Platt was issued last night, after many conferences of committees from the reform organizations of the city.

The call is a plain document, which asks the people of the city to express their sentiments in favor of a non-partisan City Government, as decreed by the vote of last November.

It was adopted at a meeting of the representatives of the various organizations held yesterday afternoon, after the meeting of the Committee of Seventy, at which Feb. 4 had been fixed as the date of the meeting.

The call reads:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: On the 6th of November last, you gave your votes for a change in the administration of this city's affairs. Your votes were your declaration as citizens, demanding the non-partisan City Government, and you elected a Mayor pledged to that principle. This was the issue upon which you contended and upon which you triumphed.

One of the chief factors in bringing about this change of administration was the investigation of the Police Department, an investigation which lasted for nine months, and by which the cruelty, corruption, and oppression practiced upon the citizens were exposed. This condition of the department was shown to be largely the result of its connection with party politics. The reform of that department by a change as well in its structure as in its method of administration was shown to be necessary.

For these reasons, the citizens of New-York demand the rejection of the Police Department bill now pending, and the adoption of one that will take that department out of politics and abolish existing abuses.

An attempt is now being made to use the proofs of your victory to subserve selfish ends. Self-seeking factions have declared their intention of leaving untouched the system which you had determined to amend, and of making use of that machinery which you had vowed to reform as a means of intrenching themselves, and dominating the people.

This is not what the people have demanded. They have demanded that the Police Department, as well as the other departments of the City Government, be taken out of politics, and the bills proposed must be adequate to this end.

The revelations of the investigation shook civilized peoples and humiliated Americans before the world. The shame of last Summer, the indignation and power which that shame called forth in November, must not be used to strengthen the hands of politicians and fasten more firmly upon us the yoke of party.

We find now to our amazement that after four weeks delay it has become necessary to protest in the strongest terms against the continued failure to pass those measures of reform which the late canvass and election plainly called for, and the nature of which was unmistakably indicated in the platform on which the Committee of Seventy asked for and secured the election of their candidate, and the failure of which now would amount to a huge fraud on the voters who have placed the present government in city and State in power.

We call upon you to assemble in mass meeting at Cooper Union on Monday evening, Feb. 4, at 8 o'clock, to give expression to these views, and to make known that the citizens of New-York care more for good government than for parties or for persons, and that they have no preferences as between bosses.

Committee of Seventy, JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Chairman.
Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs, J. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON, President.
City Vigilance League, C. H. PARKHURST, President, per E. M. LYMAN, Delegate.
City Club of New-York, JAMES C. CARTER, President.
German-American Reform Union, THEODORE SUTRO, President.

The Executive Committee of the Seventy met yesterday afternoon, and, after some discussion about the amended Power of Removal bill, passed the following resolution:

Whereas, The effect of the amendment by the Senate of the Power of Removal bill is to deprive the President of the Board of Aldermen of all power to remove city officials in the event of his succeeding to the position of the Mayoralty within six months after the commencement of the term of office of said Mayor; and,

Whereas, No justification exists for such amendment; and,

Whereas, The effect of such amendment is to delay the passage of such bill; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we emphatically disapprove of said amendment.

This result was not reached without a great deal of discussion, in which much was said from both points of view. But the majority of members present were very emphatically against any such interference from Mr. Platt or anybody else as the Senate amendment to the Power of Removal bill indicated.

After the Executive Committee adjourned, the members present who belonged to the Legislative Committee met for consideration of the proposed Police bill, which it is intended to substitute for the Platt-Lexow bill. They sat until quite late, and when they adjourned, had no details about the proposed bill to give out for publication.

GERMANS OPPOSE THE POLICE BILLS

Their Reform Union Will Aid the Seventy in Holding Mass Meetings.

A largely-attended meeting of the German-American Reform Union was held last evening at Terrace Garden, East Fifty-eighth Street, to take action on the report of the Lexow committee and to elect a Chairman of the Executive Committee. All the Assembly districts of the city were represented by delegates.

The session, which lasted for two hours and a half, was a very stormy one. It was held behind closed doors.

There was a spirited contest for the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee between John Weill, who represents the faction headed by Internal Revenue Collector Grossi, and F. O. Dettmann, representing the Sheriff's office.

On the first ballot there was a tie, Mr. Weill and Mr. Dettmann each receiving 40 votes, while one ballot was blank. On the second ballot Mr. Weill was elected by a vote of 46, Mr. Dettmann receiving 34 votes.

Resolutions were adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the German-American Reform Union hereby deplores the action of the Lexow committee in recommending to the Legislature a plan for the reorganization of the New-York Police Department which will simply mean a continuance of the evils complained of, and which must be regarded as a mere device to make our Police Department subservient to Republican Party purposes. The bi-partisan character of the proposed commission would result in a continual bartering between the Commissioners, and would make it impossible to fix the responsibility for any delinquency or corruption upon any one. Experience has shown that politics should be kept out of the Police Department.

Resolved, That the German-American Reform Union hereby protests against the passage of the bills recommended by the majority of the Lexow committee for the reorganization of our police force, and it hereby calls upon the representatives of the City of New-York in Senate and Assembly to secure the passage of a law which will make the police commission single-headed, which will separate the Bureau of Election from the Police Department, place the appointment of the reorganization commission in the hands of the Mayor, and refer the examination of the candidates for appointment on the force to the Civil Service Commission.

Resolved, That the German-American Reform Union considers the passage of the Police Magistrates bill proposed by the Committee of Seventy, as of the same importance and urgency as the reorganization of the police force, the corruption and miscarriage of justice prevailing in our police courts being as great an evil as the criminality of our Police Department.

Resolved, That the passage of the Bi-Partisan Police Commission bill and the delay or defeat of the other reform bills will be a contemptuous disregard of the will of the people expressed at the last election, and a breach of trust by the Republican Party, which will surely lead to an emphatic defeat of the Republican Party at the next election.

Resolved, That the several district organizations of the German-American Reform Union are hereby requested to hold meetings for the submission of the above resolutions to their members, and when adopted to send copies thereof to their Representatives in Senate and Assembly.

Resolved, That the President of the General Committee appoint a committee of five, to co-operate with the Committee of Seventy and other reform organizations, for the purpose of calling mass meetings to protest against the passage of the Lexow bills for the reorganization of the Police Department and against the delay or defeat of the other reform measurer, the passage of which was demanded by the people at the last election.

Resolved, That said committee be and the same is hereby authorized to call a German mass meeting, and to proceed to Albany to urge the views of the German-American Reform Union before the City Committee of the Legislature.

Resolved, That the German-American Reform Union hereby expresses the sincere recognition and hearty thanks for courageously bringing forward his views in regard to the changes in our Sunday law, which are imperatively necessary for our metropolis. No man, except one who, as a Puritan Sabbath fanatic, is unable to judge the evils brought to light through the Lexow committee, will deny that it is impossible to carry out the Sunday law as far as the selling of beverages in our city is concerned. A large majority of our population considers the law as unjust, as an attack upon the personal liberty, and as a comprehension of the character of the Sabbath, which is unjustified either by the Bible or sound logic. Instead of elevating the morals of the people, the Sunday law has destroyed the reverence for the law, and has resulted in a horrible corruption of our Police Department. We hold that, without a liberal change of the said law, the police, even after a reorganization, will be the worst criminal association. We hope that Mayor Strong will stick to his views, above mentioned, and will lay them at the proper time officially before the Legislature."

MR. PLATT RISES TO EXPLAIN.

What He Says of Mass Meetings and in Defense of His Good Citizenship.

The handwriting upon the wall has been seen. Thomas C. Platt, upon his return from Washington, where he had been on business, gave out the following interview last night:

"With the indulgence of the newspapers I should like to call attention to certain views of certain interesting matters. I know with what impatience the mere fact of my venturing to express an occasional opinion is received by some kind friends, and how they fling up their hands and cry out, 'Who is this man? Why, heaven save us, he's a hayseeder. He comes from Tioga County! Is thy servant a dog, that he should hearken unto the words of a man from Tioga County? Not on thy life!' And then they bite one another and have a fit on the highway.

"Out of consideration for these gentlemen I shall be brief. Immediately after the Novemoer election it was viciously charged that I should be found opposing reform legislation; that I had always been more or less in collusion with Tammany, and that, in order to secure results in the Legislature of personal, partisan, or factional advantage to me, I had been generally willing to see the cause of good government sacrificed in New-York City.

"These charges were utterly and abominably false, and, in the hope of disposing of them once and for all, I made a distinct statement of my position with regard to the reform bills contemplated. I said I was in favor of a power-of-removal bill, of ballot reform according to the Massachusetts system, with the addition of a party emblem, of a radical reorganization of the Police Department, and of further legislative investigations into the Municipal Government here, and of single-headed commissions, except in the case of the Board of Police Commissioners, which, to secure honest elections, required to be kept free of the danger of partisan control.

"This statement ought to have reassured anybody who was afraid that the ship of reform would be scuttled by me. But it did not stop the clamor. That went noisily on, Dr. Parkhurst leading the discordant orchestra. Every succeeding day has made the fact clearer that these people are not really concerned about the fate of reform bills in the Legislature nor about securing to Mayor Strong full opportunity to accomplish the good results that his election was meant to bring. They consist, on the one hand, of Mugwumps and Democrats, who wish to embroil the Republican Party in such a fraternal war as will render its success in 1896 impossible, and, on the other hand, of Republican factionists, who seek to control the Republican organization and who are willing to break it down if they can't have their way.

"I have no quarrel with the Mugwumps and Democrats on this score. It is not, perhaps, the noblest form of war, but we have not reached Nirvana yet. To Republicans, however, I submit that the conduct of these Republican factionists is such as to call for the condemnation of everybody who wants to elect a Republican President and a Republican Governor in 1896, and to prevent a return in this city to the conditions from which there has been so difficult and as yet so doubtful an escape.

"The recent fuss in the County Committee illustrates this matter perfectly. Mr. Brookfield was about the only Republican in the City of New-York whom a majority of the committee were unwilling to vote into the office of Chairman. That fact of itself proved his election inexpedient. They were willing to agree to practically anybody else, and suggested to him the names of his own personal and factional friends. They did not want him because they did want a harmonious and effective committee; because the forces behind him were malignant and implacable and would compel him to pursue a course that would keep the County Committee and the Republican organization in a constant state of turmoil. All sorts of motives were imputed to them except their real ones. It was charged that they wanted to break down the election district system, which was about as silly a falsehood as could have been invented; that they were bent on controlling the committee to per-

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CONGRESS MAY SHIRK ITS DUTY—THE PRESIDENT WILL DO HIS

It is perfectly and palpably plain that the only way under present conditions by which this reserve when dangerously depleted can be replenished is through the issue and sale of the bonds of the Government for gold; and yet Congress has not only thus far declined to authorize the issue of bonds best suited to such a purpose, but there seems a disposition in some quarters to deny both the necessity and power for the issue of bonds at all.

I cannot for a moment believe that any of our citizens are deliberately willing that their Government should default in its pecuniary obligations or that its financial operations should be reduced to a silver basis. At any rate, I should not feel that my duty was done if I omitted any effort I could make to avert such a calamity. As long, therefore, as no provision is made for the final redemption or the putting aside of the currency obligations now used to repeatedly and constantly draw from the Government its gold, and as long as no better authority for bond issues is allowed than at present exists, such authority will be utilized whenever and as often as it becomes necessary to maintain a sufficient gold reserve, and in abundant time to save the credit of our country and make good the financial declarations of our Government.

—From President Cleveland's Message to Congress, Dec. 3, 1894.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE MAYOR

MR. SCHIEREN'S EDUCATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION REPORTS.

Would Decrease Membership of the Board to Fifteen and Have One Commissioner—Civil Service to Rule.

Mayor Schieren's Educational Advisory Commission, consisting of John K. Creevey, John C. Kelly, J. Edward Swanstrom, William Harkness, David H. Cochran, Truman J. Backus, and Charles H. Levermore, has submitted a report which it was directed to make, with suggestions, on the general question of education in Brooklyn.

The commission recommends the reduction of the number of members of the Board of Education from forty-five to fifteen, who are to be appointed by the Mayor every three years, and the appointment of a Commissioner of Education, who shall be the responsible head of the department.

It is suggested that the Commissioner of Education should direct the financial administration of the public school system, and supervise the work in the various bureaus, except the department of Superintendent, and the teaching force.

Standing committees on finance, on buildings and ground, and on instruction are provided for. The Commissioner is to be a member of each, but is to have no vote. The Commissioner is to appoint a Superintendent of Buildings and his assistants, janitors of school buildings, employes in the departments of repairs and supplies, and other subordinates, the idea being to separate the business and the scholastic administrations of the public schools, and to centralize authority.

All appointments by the Commissioner under $2,000 are to be made under civil service rules.

The Superintendent of Public Institutions is to be appointed by the Commissioner for a term of five years, but he may be removed at any time by a majority of the board. The committee recommends the appointment of five Assistant Superintendents, two of whom should be women.

The committee also recommends the continuance of the existing method of ascertaining the qualifications of candidates for teacherships, and would give the Superintendent power to grant a certificate of qualification, without examination, to any teacher whose success and reputation in another city give assurance that such teacher would be an exceptionally desirable acquisition for the schools of Brooklyn.

The commission believes that the kindergarten system is practical and advisable. It is also found that the public school system in Brooklyn is administered with reasonable economy.

The commission finds that the salaries paid to teachers in the public schools of Brooklyn are, as a rule, larger than those paid in other cities, especially in the higher grades.

It deplores the fact that thousands of children are seeking in vain for admission to the public schools. Until the Board of Education shall be able to provide for the elementary training of all such children, the commission cannot recommend the assignment of rooms or the outlay of funds which would be involved in adding new lines of instruction to the present course.

JEFFERSON DAVIS'S CRAZY QUILT

It Is Sent by His Widow to the Hollywood Memorial Association.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 25.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis has sent to Mrs. J. Taylor Ellison, Chairman of the Relic Committee of the Hollywood Memorial Association, an exquisite bed quilt to be placed in the museum into which the "White House of the Confederacy," where President Davis resided while this was the Confederate capital, is soon to be converted. In her letter accompanying the quilt, Mrs. Davis says: "By this day's express I send you a very remarkable and I think beautiful quilt, made for Mr. Davis during the stormiest part of our war for States rights and liberty. Every piece was made by a different person, and the embroidery was made with little odd pieces of sewing silk which could be found left over from our years of ease and plenty. Mr. Davis valued it so much that once, when he was sleeping under it, he recognized the fact and asked to have it taken off—'put away in lavender'—an old-fashioned manner of saying with great care."

MRS. LAMONT PUTS OUT A FIRE

Her Prompt Action Prevents Serious Damage to Her Residence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—A fire occurred at the house of the Secretary of War, opposite the White House, last night, and the fact that the damage did not amount to more than $300 is due to the efforts of Mrs. Lamont. Some window hangings in the rear drawing room were ignited from a lamp on an adjacent table, and Mrs. Lamont, who happened to pass through the apartment just then, saw the flames eating their way through curtains and supports to the ceiling. She seized a large rug and managed to smother the fire as far as she could reach. A servant did the rest.

Cruiser Raleigh Ordered South.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 25.—Capt. Merrill Miller, commander of the cruiser Raleigh, received unexpected orders this morning to sail at 6 P. M. An equipment of torpedoes was aboard, but preparations were being made to alter the bow tube, which is practically useless, it having been found too small to admit of the passage of the projectile. This work will now be done at Norfolk, if possible, whither the Raleigh hastens to join the squadron of evolution.

A number of officers were on short leave, and their absence will delay the ship several hours.

The Sugar Differential in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, gave notice to-day that he would ask the House after the Sundry Civil bill had been disposed of to consider the bill to repeal the provision of the tariff law imposing an additional duty of one-tenth of a cent a pound on sugars imported from countries paying an export bounty on that article. The matter probably will be taken up to-morrow.

The Contested Elections Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—In the House today Mr. McCall (Rep., Mass.,) reported favorably from the Committee on Elections his bill to refer contested Congressional elections to the United States courts for the districts in which the contests may occur.

FASSETT'S IDEAS OF REFORM

CHANGES HE WOULD MAKE IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

He also Tells What the Legislature Should Do—Not in Favor of the Removal Bill.

The regular monthly dinner of the Political Science Club of this city was held last night at the Savoy. J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira made an address on "What Shall the New Legislature Do?"

There were sixty persons at the dinner. Among them were Simon Sterne, Mrs. Lozier, James S. Lehmaier, J. A. Skelton of Brooklyn, Rastus S. Ransom, Monroe B. Bryant, William Harris Roome, J. C. Pumpelly, and Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Hanks.

"The most important thing that the present Legislature has to do," Mr. Fassett said, "is to remember what led to its being what it is to-day. It should keep that point always in view.

"There are many reforms to be made in the State Government. There is a form of the blanket ballot in every State in the Union, but the very worst ballot, I think, is the one now in force in this State. I think it was a great mistake to put the law, as it stands, in operation, but then many other mistakes have been made, too. The best thing we can do is either to have a proper bill or else to leave the whole thing to a referendum. My own preference is for a blanket ballot, pure and simple.

"There are in this city over 100,000 of the best citizens who rarely, if ever, vote. The reason for this is not hard to find. If they vote, their names appear on the poll list, and thence go on the jury lists, and the jury duty is one which most of our best citizens shun. They should be punished for this.

"The most important question of the day is that pertaining to the government of our cities. If we have failed anywhere in our self-government, it is in respect of our self-government of cities. No two city charters in the State are alike. Our cities are a prey to ring rule under the present forms of government. A uniform charter for cities of the same class would do away with this.

"It seems to me that another very important thing for the Legislature to act upon is the subject of civil service reform. It is high time that more was done in this direction. The old theory of 'To the victors belong the spoils' is played out and done for."

The speaker, after saying, "I have always felt that a Greater New-York meant nothing more than a greater Tammany Hall, but recent events have changed all that," took up the subject of the reform of the Police Department.

"It would seem that in this matter," he said, "the Legislature should first proceed to find out what Mayor Strong, as representing the reform element, wants, and then lose no time in meeting his wishes. There should be no delay in this matter."

Mr. Fassett said that he thought the following changes could be made with great benefit to the department and the service:

"1. The Election Bureau should be divorced from the Police Department.

"2. Appointments should be made by means of competitive examinations.

"3. Promotions should be for merit only, length of service, ability, and record all being taken into consideration.

"4. The removals by Captains of Chief should be only temporary until acted upon by a special court, appointed outside the department.

"5. The Civil Service Examiners should be outside of the department.

"6. A special court for police trials should be organized outside the department.

"7. The department should no longer have the authority to audit its own bills.

"All matters are to-day, no party leader would be justified for a single moment in consenting to a single-headed commission."

Mr. Fassett then took up the subject of the Power of Removal bill. He was not in favor of the measure, he said, because, while it might be all right while Mayor Strong was in the chair, there would be other Mayors, and then the citizens of New-York might not like the operation of the bill.

"One thing I have no hesitation in saying," said Mr. Fassett, in conclusion. "Not many years can pass under a Power of Removal bill in this and other cities before the party which elects the Mayor of New-York will control the Nation."

RUN DOWN BY A FREIGHT TRAIN

Two Members of a Sleighing Party Are Killed and Many Injured.

MIDDLEBURG, Penn., Jan. 25.—While a sleigh containing fifteen people was crossing the railroad track at Kreamer, a railroad station five miles east of here at 3:40 this morning, it was run into by a freight train and two of its occupants were killed and seven were injured.

The dead are:
ROMIG, CHARLES.
ROMIG, ISAAC D.

Those injured are:
BURNS, MOLLIE; aged twenty-one; left leg cut off and right arm broken.
EBY, LOTTIE; slightly cut about face.
HUMMEL, E. M.; severe scalp wounds.
HUMMEL, Mrs. E. M., bruised.
POTTER, A. W.; lawyer of Selins Grove; both arms crushed.
POTTER, ANNIE M.; cut in leg.
ULRICH, Mrs. CHARLES P.; bruises on back and hands.

The party was returning to Selins Grove from a dance at this place. Young Romig was driving the sleigh, and his father was seated beside him upon the box. They drove on the track and were struck by a freight train.

Oil Cloth Firms to Combine.

AKRON, Ohio, Jan. 25.—There have been rumors for some months of a combine among the manufacturers of oil cloth in this country. Dr. A. M. Cole, President of the Western Linoleum Company of this city, to-day confirmed the reports and stated that the combination would be consummated within three weeks. The capital stock of the new company will be $3,000,000, and it will include practically all the manufacturers in the country. Dr. Cole assigns as the reason increased competition and the extremely low tariff which the Wilson bill puts on heavy-weight oil cloth.

Assigns with Debts of $90,000.

DEFIANCE, Ohio, Jan. 25.—Peter Kuhn has assigned to B. F. Enos. Liabilities $90,000; assets the same. Mr. Kuhn manufactured tobacco boxes and dealt in lumber. He made heavy real estate investments several years ago and the depreciation in values led to his assignment.

GOLD RESERVE SHRINKING

About Fourteen Millions Withdrawn Within a Week.

OVER SEVEN MILLIONS FOR EUROPE

Financial Men in New-York Expect Another Bond Issue—Leading Bankers Confer with This in Mind.

Expectations that this week's drafts on the Treasury gold reserve would be uncommonly heavy were fully met yesterday, when withdrawals reached $5,900,000 in coin and $1,000,000 in bars. There had been withdrawn for jewelers through the week $100,000. Lumping it with yesterday's account, raised the total for the day to $7,000,000. Other withdrawals this week had been as much more, making the week's loss about $14,000,000. Calculation at the Sub-Treasury, only approximately exact, placed it at $13,955,000.

The week's shipments, including to-day's, account for $7,720,000. This leaves for absorption otherwise than by export not less than $6,235,000. Trust companies and banks for trust-company accounts have taken it. There is no present indication that it will be sent abroad. The bar gold taken yesterday was transferred to safe-deposit vaults. Buyers paid a premium of one-eighth of 1 per cent. for it, or $1.25 per $1,000, above the standard price. They intimated that it would remain in the vaults.

Withdrawals began early in the day and the financial district had the news about noon, by dispatches from Washington, that nearly $5,000,000 had then been taken.

The amount caused little surprise, although larger than expected. Securities in the stock market held their own remarkably well. When the worst had become known they displayed firmness.

The grain market was more responsive to the day's conditions, May wheat declining to 58 9-16 cents per bushel, which was 11-16 cents per bushel below the last previous low record. Activity attended the decline, May sales reaching 6,310,000 bushels in a total of 9,220,000 bushels for all options.

While the stock market did not yield much to the news, it furnished the topic for the day's discussion. Talk of a bond issue was heard. The drain for the day had reduced the gold reserve to $56,582,858, or more than $11,000,000 below the reserve of one year ago, when the loan of $50,000,000 was proposed and nearly $5,000,000 below the reserve when bids were invited for the November loan.

President Cleveland's assurance in his message to Congress in December that he would maintain the credit of the Government was the basis of much of the general talk. No doubt also it served to keep the market steady, for every one believed that he would issue bonds whenever he thought it necessary.

Bankers discussed the situation with reference to its bearing on the stock of gold in their vaults, which might be available for bonds. They talked of the basis on which a new issue might be placed.

The subject was formally taken up by the Directors of the National Park Bank, who approved a plan submitted by President Ebenezer K. Wright. He favored the issue by the Government of $500,000,000 in 3 per cent. United States bonds, principal and interest payable in gold coin of the present standard weight and fineness. With the proceeds of these bonds all the legal tenders should be redeemed as fast as the bonds were subscribed for. At the same time Congress should authorize the national banks to take out circulation against the bonds to the par value of their holdings. That would prevent any restriction of the currency, and would also provide an elastic currency that would be like the national bank note to-day, as good as any note in the world.

He thought no notes should be issued of a less denomination than $5. That would tend to increase the use of silver. He also favored making the ratio for our silver coinage 20 to 1 instead of the present ratio of 16 to 1. The Directors concurred in all that Mr. Wright said regarding the situation and in his recommendations.

Concerning the attitude of the National Park Bank toward the Government, Mr. Wright said it had always been one of loyalty; the bank had never withdrawn gold from the Treasury on legal tenders for any of its customers, and would not do so. Moreover, it always divided with the Government all its receipts through the Assay Office. Thus, if it received a check of $100,000 from the Assay Office in payment for gold bullion, such checks being always payable in gold coin at the Treasury, it always took half of the check in legal tenders.

There was a regular meeting of the Clearing House Committee. At its adjournment the committee met President Wright, President J. Edward Simmons of the Fourth National Bank, President Henry W. Cannon of the Chase National Bank, and President Frederick D. Tappen of the Gallatin National Bank. The conference was not intended to make formal recommendation, but to prepare the way for practical work.

It developed in the afternoon, when word came from Washington that the Cabinet was in session, dealing presumably with the gold condition, that if a new loan should be proposed within a few days, bankers would look to ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild to organize subscriptions for it. This information was not discredited, for President John A. Stewart of the United States Trust Company, who organized the November syndicate, said he knew nothing of plans for a new loan. The inferences drawn by bankers, who assumed that a new loan must be floated, was that some one must already have been consulted regarding it by the Washington authorities. They were unanimous in assigning that trust to Mr. Fairchild.

With regard to next week's drafts on the reserve, Treasury officials hope that exporters will call for bars rather than coin. The premium on bars is naturally behind this wish. It is thought that exporters may find it to their interest to take bars, because the Austrian demand for gold is better satisfied with bars than with coin, since all gold received by Austria is melted for coinage into Austrian money.

As against this official preference, exporters are well satisfied with the coin they now receive. They have nearly exhausted the stock of worn and abraded coin which the Treasury held and are now getting coin which averages nearly full weight. Much of it is fresh from the mint.

The withdrawals for the week are larger than in any other week, excepting a week of a bond issue, since the gold reserve was established. The record for shipments in a single week was made in the week ending

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HE MUST HAVE SATISFACTION

Lexow's Friends in a Dilemma as to the Proper Form—Mr. O'Sullivan Will Not Apologize.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Senator O'Sullivan of New-York, who refused to apologize to Senator Lexow of Rockland for language used in debate, sat up until 2 o'clock this morning at his quarters in "The Tub," awaiting some communication from the Republican investigator. It was known during the evening that Senator Lexow had been in close conference with a number of his Republican colleagues, during which time his course had been thoroughly discussed. The belief was general that he had gone too far to recede without obtaining some sort of satisfaction. The problem, however, was, how was this satisfaction to be obtained. In a physical encounter both men were at a disadvantage, for, despite the disparity in bulk, O'Sullivan has but one arm.

When Mr. O'Sullivan failed to appear in the Senate during the morning session, some of the Republicans were ungracious enough to intimate that Lexow's demonstration of force yesterday had had the effect of intimidating the New-York Senator. The Democrats, on the other hand, declared that their colleague was detained in his room reading the reports of the misunderstanding.

Senator Lexow at first was disposed to treat the matter flippantly, until his memory was jogged as to the exact words used by O'Sullivan. Then he became serious. He was disposed in one sentence to let the matter drop—for publication—but in the next expressed his determination to force the issue.

The instant the Senate adjourned, Senator O'Sullivan sauntered in and Lexow immediately had business outside of the Chamber.

Senator Kilburn of Malone, the tallest member of the Senate, suggested that the subject should be referred for arbitration to a special committee, composed of the shortest Senators around the circle, and he named Senators Higgins, Mullin, Cantor, Collins, and Persons, not one of whom is over 5 feet 5 inches in height, nor over 150 pounds in weight.

To The Times's correspondent Senator O'Sullivan said that the situation was unchanged. He had issued his ultimatum to Senator Lexow, and was now waiting to see what course the Nyack lawyer would next adopt. "Why," said O'Sullivan, "Senator Lexow accosted me in the corridor yesterday afternoon and asserted that I must apologize for asking him if he never bought a vote. I said that he had used language that had been so offensive and personal to me that if any one had a grievance and was entitled to an apology it was I. He repeated that I had insulted him on the floor and must apologize. I informed him I would not apologize to him, or even think of it. There the matter ends."

DISAPPEARANCE OF F. DE COSTA

HIS WIFE THINKS A SPY HAS BEEN FOLLOWING HIM.

She Says He Was a Spanish Nobleman and an Exile—Lost Here Two Days After Coming from Cuba.

F. De Costa, a commercial traveler, arrived here from Cuba on Jan. 4, and two days later he disappeared. Inquiries for the missing man were made at Police Headquarters yesterday by his wife and daughter, who came here two days ago to join him.

De Costa is described by his wife as being forty-two years old. He is, she says, a Spanish nobleman by birth, but for some political offense, was compelled to renounce his title of Duke, and was sent into exile. All of his property was confiscated, and for a livelihood he took up the occupation of a commercial traveler. During the last fourteen years he has made his home in Cuba.

Mrs. De Costa and her daughter are staying at the Hotel Bradford, 65 East Eleventh Street. When seen there yesterday Mrs. De Costa said her husband, upon arrival here, became a guest of a Spanish hotel in Fourteenth Street. He left there Jan. 6 to go to a boarding house in Clinton Place, and there all trace of him is lost.

In a letter which Mrs. De Costa received from her husband after he had sailed from Cuba, reference is made to a stranger who was a passenger with him. In the letter the stranger is alluded to in such a manner as to cause Mrs. De Costa to think that he was a spy, dogging her husband's footsteps, and that he is in some way responsible for De Costa's disappearance.

Mrs. De Costa says she had to leave Cuba on account of the troubled condition there. From the way she spoke is appeared evident that she entertained some fear that her husband's life or freedom might be endangered on account of his political faith. There is a suspicion that he may have been interested in some of the contraband cargoes said to have been shipped to Cuban revolutionists recently.

Mrs. De Costa will visit the Morgue to-day to examine the unknown dead there.

She said that the body of the man found drowned at the foot of West Twenty-seventh Street two days ago answered the description of her husband.

AN ATTACK UPON THE ICE CASTLE

A Brilliant Night Scene at the Carnival in Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 25.—Thousands of visitors reached the city to-day from all points. The carnival was at its height. In the afternoon every one went to see the allegorical drive. All the places of business were closed, as well as the Government buildings.

The attack on the ice castle to-night, the great event of the week, commenced at 9:15 o'clock from the Hull shore, and was opened by the Ottawa Field Battery.

As soon as the first gun had been fired the Hull shore was scanned by means of a search light, and the fire of the field battery was answered by the fire of the heavy guns at Nepean point, on which the castle was built.

The snow-shoe brigades then lighted their torches, and, discharging Roman candles, deployed from column into line. The attacking party then advanced on the point in échelon, and was received by volleys of infantry fire from the G. C. F. Guards and Forty-third Battalion, stationed on the point. A rush was made on the castle during a heavy bombardment of shells and rockets. Then came heavy explosions and a realistic representation of the blowing up and burning of the castle. All lights were extinguished at the sound of "Cease fire!" by the bugle brigade. A parade through the leading streets followed.

The Drayton Divorce Case.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 25.—The hearing in the Drayton divorce case, which was set down for argument before Special Master Knight, at Bernardsville, N. J., Monday next, was postponed to-day on motion of Mrs. Coleman Drayton's counsel and by the mutual consent of all the attorneys in the case. Mrs. Drayton owns real estate at Bernardsville. Lawyer Vredenberg said that Mrs. Drayton wished to amend her answer. The hearing set down for Tuesday next in this city will be held as already announced.

Coffee Exchange Hearing Postponed.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The hearing on the application for the dissolution of the New-York Coffee Exchange, which was set down for to-morrow before Attorney General Hancock has been postponed until Friday next, on account of the inability of counsel to attend.

A New Sub-Station for This City.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—A sub-station of the Post Office at New-York City, to be known as Sub-Station No. 32, Bedford Park, will be established Feb. 1.

TROOPS AND POLICE BUSY

Strikers Continue to Stone Cars and Attack Non-Union Men.

ARGUMENTS ON THE MANDAMUS

Justice Gaynor Expected to Decide Whether It Shall Be Peremptory or Not To-day.

SHOTS FIRED AT AND FROM WINDOWS

Non-Union Men Beaten by a Frenzied Mob at Maspeth—Charge by a Detachment of Troop A.

The developments in the great trolley strike to-day may depend on the action taken by Justice William J. Gaynor of the Supreme Court on the application made to him for a writ of peremptory mandamus to compel the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to operate its normal complement of cars.

Justice Gaynor heard argument on the application yesterday, but reserved decision until to-day as to whether to grant an alternative or a peremptory mandamus.

The Brooklyn City officials apparently made up their minds last night that Justice Gaynor would issue the peremptory writ.

Mayor Schieren drove from his home to Police Headquarters at 9 o'clock, and was closeted for an hour with Superintendent Campbell and Police Commissioner Welles. He then held a long conference with the Police Commissioner. Afterward every Police Captain was summoned to headquarters.

It was learned that the officials suspected a general attempt at wire-cutting during the night, and were preparing to take extraordinary precautions.

Every important trolley line was in operation yesterday, and on most of the lines the cars ran with almost normal regularity. The Fifteenth Street line remained paralyzed, owing to cut wires.

The cars did not run on any line, however, after 9:30 o'clock last night.

Charges by troops and police were necessary several times during the day. In Maspeth a number of non-union men were beaten by strikers, who were dispersed by a detachment of troops.

ARGUMENT ON THE MANDAMUS.

Justice Gaynor Urged to Issue a Peremptory Writ—Decision Reserved.

The centre of public attention in Brooklyn yesterday was the hearing before Supreme Court Justice Gaynor on the question whether an alternative or peremptory writ of mandamus should be issued, compelling the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to resume its normal car service.

The courtroom was crowded with lawyers and representatives of the strikers, and several ladies occupied seats within the railing.

Mirabeau L. Towns addressed the court in behalf of the petitioner, Mr. Loader.

"Your Honor will remember," he said, "that Judge Cullen, on the former application for the mandamus, on allegations precisely analogous, decided that the answer was insufficient to raise an issue. It did not appear from the answer that the men sought to dictate to the company the times and manner of the running of cars."

"Please meet that allegation," said Justice Gaynor.

"I will," said Mr. Towns. "The employes asked that the company abolish trippers at 20 cents a trip. The strikers agreed to go back if the company would only abolish trippers and limit the time to ten consecutive hours. The answer admits the statement as to trippers, and also that the company refused to abolish them.

"There is nothing in the petition as to the number and frequency of the cars. The answer avers that the company has enough men to run all the lines, and is prevented from doing so only by force and the fear of violence and riot; otherwise the road would be in full operation. President Lewis in an affidavit swears that they have enough men, but that the police authorities asked them to wait, and that it was necessary to call out the police and the militia."

Justice Gaynor interrupted Mr. Towns.

"I will assume," he said, "that the company can run as many cars as it pleases if it will pay the men what they desire."

The railroad company's lawyers put their heads together.

"That is the only question—as to the trippers," said Mr. Towns. "The men are ready to go back to work on the old terms, but they don't want the trippers. Judge Cullen said the only reason he did not grant a peremptory writ was because he thought the company ought to have more time. More time has been given, but the road is not in operation."

"I am here," said the Justice, "scrupulously to administer the law. Running one or two cars on a road is not operating the road.

"Even in a great emergency," continued Justice Gaynor, "a writ of mandamus must issue."

Delos McCurdy insisted that the whole question before the court was one of law, and that no issue of fact was raised.

"The only question is," said Mr. McCurdy, "has the company furnished the excuse for not operating the normal number of cars?"

"On the ground of wages," said Judge Gaynor, "they can't stop their cars one hour. At the same time, if the employes say that, in place of running 700 cars, the company shall run 1,000 cars, and go out on that issue, it is an illegal issue, and the court cannot sanction it. It is time that the company had men enough to operate all its lines. I don't say it is true or false; but, if it is true, then there is no excuse for its not doing so."

Mr. McCurdy continued: "The company concedes that it is not operating all its lines. Whether it has sufficient men or not is immaterial. We don't ask to put the old men back, but simply want the company to be made to obey the law, and run the cars as

the law directs. We ask that the company be compelled to do its duty, and not the strikers."

Julian T. Davies spoke for the railroad company.

"The question," he said, "is not whether the road is not operating because it can't get men, but whether a continuation on the part of the men to dictate illegally how the company shall run its cars is an excuse for its not doing so. A corporation must perform its duties, and it is no excuse for its failure to do so that it can't get men at its own price; but, if the old employes leave because the company won't submit to their dictation as to the way in which it shall be operated, the reason why they went out is material."

"The President of the road," said Mr. McCurdy, "has sworn that he has all the men necessary to run the road."

Justice Gaynor spoke up quickly.

"If that is in the papers in this case," he said, "I wouldn't hesitate a moment about issuing a peremptory writ."

"We say we have enough men to run our road," said Mr. Davies, "and but for violence and rioting all would be in operation. We allege that if all were so put in operation the accommodations for the public would soon be complete."

Justice Gaynor asked for President Lewis's statement. It was not produced.

"We have enough men to start all our lines," continued Mr. Davies. "The strikers seek to control the number and frequency of the cars. We deny that the men offer to go to work at the old rates if we will abolish trippers. The men went out because the company refused to allow them to dictate the frequency and number of cars. Here an important issue of fact is raised. Are we obliged to run more cars than can be protected when cars are being stoned, and motormen and passengers subjected to violence, and the wires are being cut?"

"You are bound to operate the road, and do the best you can," said Justice Gaynor.

"Is it wise," pleaded Mr. Davies, "to issue a peremptory writ when the streets are full of soldiers trying to keep the peace, and hundreds of thousands of persons not able to understand the intricacies of the law and the powers of the court are thronging the streets? Will the court compel the company to run all its cars when the President has sworn it is impossible to do so without violence and bloodshed; when they can't be run except by superior force, and when there is a time of great public excitement."

Justice Gaynor looked stern.

"I don't think that is the vital point of the case," he said. "If the great writ of this court is issued, I don't think an Anglo-Saxon race will fail to obey it. I don't think any one will offer opposition."

"I wish we could think with your Honor," was Mr. Davies's comment.

Justice Gaynor continued: "I feel confident that every citizen will get out of the way of such a writ."

"Is it not an assumption," asked Mr. Davies, "that this writ will come in contact with none but Anglo-Saxons?"

"If the statement that the company cannot secure men is an excuse now, it will always, and at any time, serve as an excuse," said Mr. McCurdy. "No force will operate with such effect as the law. It is swift and sure. We shall see the result at once when the power of the law is invoked."

Justice Gaynor announced that he would reserve his decision.

PRESIDENT LEWIS'S STATEMENT

Didn't Get the Promised Protection—Old Men Invited Back.

President Daniel F. Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company told a reporter for The New-York Times that 300 cars were run yesterday on the lines in that system.

The following lines were operated:

Greenpoint, Flushing Avenue, Myrtle Avenue, Gates Avenue Putnam Avenue, Fulton Street, Flatbush Avenue, Third Avenue, Court Street, Cypress Hills, Lutheran Cemetery, Nostrand Avenue, Cross-town Line, Calvary Cemetery, Richmond Hill, Montague Street, and Bushwick Avenue.

"The Mayor, day before yesterday," said President Lewis, "stated that if we would open the Greenpoint, Flushing Avenue, and Cross-town Lines so that the eastern district could get accommodations, the citizens of Greenpoint, headed by Father O'Hare, would guarantee that we could run the cars uninterruptedly, without police or military protection.

"We opened those lines yesterday, but took in the cars at dark, by advice of the police authorities. The greatest trouble, such as stoning cars, dragging motormen and conductors from the cars, placing obstructions on the tracks, and cutting wires, prevailed to such an extent that we had ordered the cars taken in, and the lines closed for the day.

"We intended to open the Grand Street line to-day, and sent a car-load of thirty conductors and motormen to Maspeth. When the car reached a point near the depot a mob set upon it, dragged the motormen and conductors from it, kidnapped them, and confined them in a fire-engine house. They got a large truck and took the men from the back windows, and carried them away from us. A large crowd is now in front of the Meeker Avenue depot, where we have men to operate that line, and I believe the strikers propose to repeat the operation there.

"Wires have been cut in many parts of the city in broad daylight.

"We have announced to-day that we are willing to take back our old men, and a number of applications have been received from them."

The announcement was made in this form:

To the Former Employes of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company:

It having been frequently reported of this company that it is unwilling to re-engage its former employes, it hereby gives them notice that it is ready and willing to take into its employ such of its former employes as motormen and conductors as are needed to fill existing vacancies, paying them the market rate of wages for their services, providing such employes will accept the regulations of this company as to the frequency with which cars shall be run and the number of cars which shall be run."

SIX TROOPERS TO THE RESCUE.

They Charged on a Big Mob That Was Stoning Repairmen.

A gang of linemen attempted to repair wires at Bedford and Greenpoint Avenues yesterday afternoon.

They were attacked by a mob of 500 men, who threw stones at and surrounded them.

At this juncture, Capt. E. N. Nichols and five cavalrymen of Troop A clattered up, and seeing the seriousness of the situation, charged on the mob.

They drew their pistols and swords. In the charge one man received a severe sabre cut in the face. He was carried away by fellow-strikers and their sympathizers.

The mob fell back, jeering and hooting, but they did not throw any more stones. The cavalrymen stood guard around the linemen while they repaired three blocks of wires that had been cut and torn down.

Then the repairing hastened away, attended by the small but resolute cavalcade of troopers.

Capt. Roe, in speaking of the incident later, said:

"The troopers had a rough time, and if they had not been brave and prompt and resolute there might have been serious trouble."

HAD TO SEND FOR SOLDIERS.

A Detachment of Troop A Rode to Maspeth and Rioters Fled.

MASPETH, L. I., Jan. 25.—The barns of the Grand Street, Newtown and Bowery Bay Branch of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad are situated here. The men who struck have been very quiet until to-day, when they learned that the company intended to reopen the line. When the non-union men arrived, there was a desperate fight, and it was necessary to send for troops to disperse the mob. A detachment of Troop A responded and the rioters fled.

A fire in a saloon in Maspeth Avenue about 10 o'clock attracted a big crowd, in which were many strikers. Maspeth Hook and Ladder Company No. 5, whose house is in Grand Street, about two blocks from the railroad barns, had just returned from the fire, when Car 1,411 hove in sight. In it were eighteen motormen and six conductors on their way to the barns.

The sight maddened the strikers and their sympathizers, and some of them seized the hook and ladder truck and placed it across the tracks. The car was forced to stop. The mob rushed for it, and a scene of wild disorder followed. The two Deputy Sheriffs who had met the car at the Queens County line were pushed to one side, the non-union men were knocked down, kicked and battered, and then dragged into the fire company's house. The doors were closed and locked. The car was taken to the barns by Anthony Quigg, one of the company's starters.

Sheriff Doht had already sworn in a large force of special deputies in order to assist in opening the line. The specials, seventy-five in number, reached Maspeth just after the capture of the non-union men, in command of Deputy Sheriff William Methven of Flushing. Methven, with several of his men, went to the fire house and demanded to be admitted. The strikers laughed at him.

It was said there were fully 500 in the mob around the firehouse at the time, and feeling that his force was inadequate Methven telephoned Sheriff Doht at Long Island City for reinforcements. The Sheriff got fifty more specials and came with them to Maspeth. He found the situation so serious that he asked Gen. McLeer for troops.

While waiting for the soldiers the Sheriff made a raid on the firehouse and captured seven strikers. The prisoners were taken to the car barns and held in custody for a time. Before releasing them the Sheriff read the riot act to them.

While the non-union men were nursing their injuries the strikers strove to get them to join the union. All finally took the oath of allegiance but one. He was Rudolph Argido of Alleghany, Penn. He was pounded and hammered, and when he finally escaped he had hardly enough strength to reach the car barns.

The troopers arrived at a gallop late in the afternoon and at once charged the rioters. The mob fell back like reeds. Boasting strikers took to their heels, filling pell mell into the open doors of friendly saloons, climbing over fences, and scurrying across lots—anywhere to get away from the horsemen. The clattering cavalcade swept through the street and left it quiet as it is on Sunday. After about an hour the troops returned to Brooklyn.

Sheriff Doht said that at least ten of the non-union men were severely hurt. John Gebhard, a special deputy, was badly beaten by strikers.

Superintendent of Motive Power Whittlesee said that the company would make an attempt to run cars to-morrow morning at about 10 o'clock. Sheriff Doht will put four special deputies on each car and will have others guarding both sides of the street. It is expected that trouble will ensue.

WILL TAKE BACK NO STRIKERS.

Atlantic Avenue Officials Say They Can Get Enough New Men.

It was stated yesterday by the officials of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company that, although a number of the striking employes had applied for reinstatement, none had been engaged, and probably would not be. The company, it was said, can get enough new men to run its cars.

The following lines were operated yesterday: Fifth Avenue, 30 cars; Seventh Avenue, 20 cars; Ninth Avenue, 6 cars; Fifteenth Street, 6 cars; Bergen Street, 14 cars; Butler Street, 6 cars; Sackett Street, 5 cars; Hicks Street, 6 cars.

The company claims to have forty-two new linemen, all experienced.

POLICEMEN FIRED FIVE SHOTS.

Arested Two Wire Cutters—Four Got Away in a Wagon.

Six motormen of Steinway, L. I., went to the Bushwick Creek bridge, at Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, and cut the feed wires of the Crosstown line yesterday.

Roundsman Bunce and Policeman McGrath arrested two of the men, Alvin E. Lewis and Willis Russell, but not until after a struggle, in which the policemen fired five shots. It is believed that one of the four men who escaped was shot.

They got away in a wagon in which they had gone to the bridge. The two prisoners were committed to jail pending a hearing. About 200 feet of wire, which had been cut down, was taken to the station house.

MOB AT RICHARDS STREET.

Quickly Dispersed by Company A, Fourteenth Regiment.

Five hundred feet of wire were cut twice within a few hours yesterday morning, on the Cross-Town line, at Richards and Coffey Streets.

The wires that remained intact were decorated with straw, tin cans, old shoes, and other debris, rendering the passage of a trolley car absolutely impossible.

Several hundred persons, many of them armed with clubs and stones, gathered at Richards Street and the Erie Basin early in the morning, and made threatening demonstrations.

Capt. Noble of the Fourteenth Regiment ordered out Company A, and the mob fled.

WHEN PEACE IS RESTORED.

Then, Says President Lewis, Night Cars Will Be Run.

A reporter for The New-York Times yesterday asked Mayor Schieren when the trolley cars would be operated at night. He sent out the following reply:

"You must ask that question of President Lewis."

President Lewis said:

"As soon as peace is restored. I think that will be within a few days."

WIRE CUTTING CAUSED DELAY.

But Cars Were Run, Under Guard, During the Afternoon.

No cars were run on the Fifteenth Street line of the Atlantic Avenue system until late yesterday afternoon, the wires having been cut at Ninth and Seventh Avenues. The damage done was so great that the company was unable to make repairs in time to operate cars during the forenoon.

Cars were started yesterday for the first time on the Third Avenue and Hamilton Ferry line. The first car went out at 2:20 P.M., and other cars were run on twelve minutes' headway until dark.

As far as the Gowanus Canal, the cars were guarded by the Twenty-third and Forty-seventh Regiments. From that point to the ferry and back they were protected by the Fourteenth Regiment.

FATHER O'HARE TOOK A HAND.

Offered Money to a Motorman to Quit a Car—Not Enough Police.

A Roman Catholic priest took a hand yesterday in the Brooklyn trolley strike.

He was the Rev. Father O'Hare of St. Anthony's Church, in Bedford Avenue.

Six Crosstown cars were stopped late in the afternoon in Manhattan Avenue, in front of a big clothing store. A howling crowd stood around and jeered at every effort of the linemen of the Brooklyn City Railroad to string up wires that had been brought to a droop by ropes and strength on the part of the strikers.

Trouble at this point had not been expected, because cars had gone through without interruption.

Father O'Hare came out of his house as soon as there was a sign of trouble, and the police sent to the Greenpoint stables for assistance.

Cars were stalled near the priest's house, and screaming mobs were hurling stones into them without the slightest interference. There were only two policemen on each car, and against a mob that began at 200 and was constantly increasing they had not the slightest chance.

A half dozen cars were in line in a few seconds, and to them Father O'Hare advanced.

Thomas Hill, a labor agitator in Greenpoint, went toward the cars, too, and began to beg the motormen to desert their jobs. Out of twelve men, they won over six.

Father O'Hare was talking to a motorman when there was a shout down the street. Roundsman Daily of the Ninth Precinct came rushing down the avenue with four men behind him. He ran into the crowd and the people scattered right and left before the clubs.

Father O'Hare was not disturbed, and at the end of the policemen's charge he was standing close to a motorman on whose sentiments the gentleman known as Hill was trying to play.

"Come off that car," cried Hill. "You can get anything you want from us. Just get off and you can get your money in the corner saloon."

Some of the men left their cars, and as they were going away the priest of St. Anthony's said:

"I'll see that you are treated well, my man. What these men tell you is good. Do what they tell you. Don't take the bread out of their mouths."

One man on the front of a car could not be induced by any offer to desert his post.

"Come on, my man," said Father O'Hare to him. "I'll see that you are treated well. Don't be foolish. These men tell you what's right."

The man still hesitated, and Father O'Hare shouted:

"Here, I'll pay you if you come off that car."

He waved a ten-dollar bill. The motorman looked at the money, opened the gates, and walked away. He refused to take money from Father O'Hare or the strikers.

"Hurrah for Father O'Hare!" yelled the crowd, and a great yell arose as he walked away.

Seventeen cars were started on the Cross-town Line yesterday. About a dozen of them carried their glass three blocks from the stables. Seeds and chunks of pig iron littered their floors when they got back from an attempt to run to Erie basin, and several wounded men in charge of their platforms made hasty escapes, and have not been heard from yet.

About 300 wire nuts were cut out between the Manhattan Avenue Stables and Bedford Avenue, and that settled for the day the attempt to run the line.

Capt. Rhodes said to a reporter for The New-York Times, after a mob had allowed the cars to be brought to the Franklin Street stables:

"We haven't enough men here. Everybody has been drawn to other places. We can't put two men in each car, because we have'nt got them. The specials are no good. They get away at the first sign of trouble."

"Do we need the soldiers? No; but they could help us a lot."

The last car on the Cross-Town Line returned to the stables about 5 o'clock, and with it came a story of trouble. Just beyond Bedford Avenue, there came from houses and shops, a shower of stones and pieces of iron. Every window in the car was broken.

"It's worse to-day than it was yesterday," said Division Superintendent Cameron. "Our men are leaving us. They get scared at the first sign of trouble."

A SACKETT STREET CAR ATTACKED

Capt. Gillen and His Men Removed the Missiles and Order Reigned.

Car 185 of the Sackett Street line of the Atlantic Avenue system had reached the corner of Hicks Street shortly before 1 o'clock, when bricks were hurled from a neighboring roof. Those who threw the missiles aimed well, for the bricks struck the roof and sides of the car and smashed two of the windows.

The motorman turned on more power, and narrowly escaped crashing into a Hicks Street car. A soldier of the Fourteenth Regiment jumped on the platform, turned off the current, and applied the brake in time to avoid a collision.

A crowd assembled and stones and bricks continued to be thrown from the house-tops.

Word was sent to police headquarters that a riot was imminent, and the reserves from the Third, Eleventh, and Fifteenth Precincts were ordered to the scene.

Capt. Gillen of the Fourteenth and his men then ascended to the roof of the neighboring houses and removed all articles that might serve as missiles.

Order having been restored, the cars were again put in motion, and no further trouble occurred during the day.

IT LOOKED LIKE A BOMB.

But It Wouldn't Explode or Burn—A Cartridge in Myrtle Avenue.

What was supposed to be a dynamite bomb was discovered on the down track of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company at Fulton Street and Hudson Avenue yesterday.

It consists of a tar-covered section of 1½ inch iron pipe, about 5½ or 6 inches in length. Each end was closed with tar. From one end a fuse protruded.

The thing was taken to the navy yard, and a test was made by Gunner James Hayes, under the direction of Lieut. Commander Hennis, and Inspector of Ordnance Elmar.

The fuse was lighted, but the bomb didn't explode. Then it was cast into a hot fire. It was allowed to remain there for one hour, but it didn't burn or "go off." The investigators concluded that it didn't have much merit as an explosive, but will continue the investigation to-day.

A cartridge on the track in front of 467 Myrtle Avenue was exploded in the morning. It caused some alarm, but did no damage.

THE HICKS STREET SHOOTING.

Citizens Petition the Grand Jury to Make an Investigation.

The killing of Tinsmith Carney by the troops of the Thirteenth Regiment on Wednesday will receive the attention of the Kings County Grand Jury.

A number of people who live near where the shooting occurred called on District Attorney James W. Ridgway yesterday and submitted the following petition to the Grand Jury:

The following-named citizens, taxpayers, and business men of the City of Brooklyn, do most respectfully call the attention of your honorable body to the disgraceful and murderous conduct of the military commanded by Major George Coohran in shooting at and wounding inoffensive men, women, and children during the march of said military through Hicks Street on Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1895, and we do most strongly condemn the course pursued by Mayor Schieren in permitting the streets of our city to be overrun by reckless militiamen, dozens of whom were either drunk or crazy, and who, without any cause whatever, shot at, in one instance mortally wounding, men, women, and children, for no other reason than that of showing their faces at their windows or in being engaged in honest employment which prevented them from getting out of the reach of the uniformed ruffians the instant they were ordered to do so.

The names contained below are those of decent and law-abiding citizens of the city of Brooklyn, and the truth of the statement contained therein will be sworn to by them, and if your honorable body will investigate the matter and call the undersigned, we are sure that that most cold-blooded of murderers, Major George Cochran, will receive his just deserts.

The petition has twenty-six signatures.

Mr. Ridgway assured the delegation that he would lay the petition before the Grand Jury when it reconvenes on next Monday.

The Coroner's inquest over Carney's body will be held next Thursday night.

STATE ARBITRATORS TRY AGAIN.

Presidents Slocum and Lewis Called—Mayor Schieren To-Day.

Acting in obedience to a resolution of the Legislature, the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration again visited Brooklyn yesterday, and located itself at the Hotel St. George.

President Slocum of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Company told the Commissioners that he felt that compulsory arbitration would be contrary to the spirit of the Constitution. He said that he would submit a written statement of his views to-day.

President Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights Company thought such a state of affairs as now exists in Brooklyn should be prevented by some sort of legislation. The present strike, he said, was caused by the demands of the railroad employes, who wanted to take the place of the Board of Directors. He thought the present a bad time for the committee's inquiry. He declined to make a formal statement of his views so long as the strike continued.

Mayor Schieren will probably appear before the Commissioners to-day.

President Norton of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad and President Partridge of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad, and the Executive Committee of District Assembly 75, K. of L., will also be heard to-day.

SHOT AT WINDOWS.

Company B of the Seventh Didn't Hit Anybody, However.

A number of strikers and their sympathizers assembled in Gates Avenue, near Hamburg Avenue, at 5 o'clock last evening. They threw rocks at passing cars, and two or three pistol shots were fired.

Capt. Nesbitt, commanding Company B of the Seventh Regiment, found some difficulty in clearing the street. Before it was cleared several shots had been fired by the Guardsmen at open windows from which stones had been thrown. No one was injured.

The experiment of withdrawing pickets from Myrtle Avenue between 1 and 4 P. M. was tried. A crowd gathered, and it was necessary to replace the guards.

ATTACKED IN BUTLER STREET.

Strikers Board Cars and Tamper with Machinery.

A trolley car in Butler Street was attacked and stoned last night by a mob at Nostrand Avenue. Every window in the car was broken. There were no passengers, and no one was injured. The police dispersed the mob.

The non-union motorman let got his trolley in the excitement, and the trolley pole tore down half a block of wire before it was stopped.

President Norton of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad said yesterday that the strikers in some instances boarded cars in transit yesterday and seriously injured the machinery.

Cartridges in His Pockets.

John Storey, an ex-motorman of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, was arrested yesterday while attempting, it is alleged, to break into the house 57 Grand Street, Brooklyn, which was filled with non-union men employed by the railroad and waiting for orders.

In Storey's pockets were found what are supposed to be three dynamite cartridges. It is said that he intended to blow up the bridge across the canal at Kent Avenue.

Not a Time for Visitors.

Major Abrams of the Seventh Regiment announces that while the men of that command are always desirous of seeing their friends, he must request that the friends refrain from visits until the conditions of visiting are made less complicated.

The regiment, he says, has now no facilities for receiving callers, and on one or two occasions the presence of ladies has been an embarrassment and a hindrance to the proper execution of orders.

Wire Cutters Active.

Wire cutters were active last night in Upper Fulton Street, in Brooklyn. Five cars were stalled for five hours on that thoroughfare, near Buffalo Avenue. The wires were repaired under cover of the militia.

Shots Fired from Windows.

In Metropolitan Avenue, at Humboldt Street, last night, a car of the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad, operated by a non-union motorman, was attacked.

Bricks and stones were thrown from the roofs of buildings, and several shots were fired from windows.

A squad of reserves, after a free use of their clubs, cleared the street. Several arrests were made. A father and son were arrested in one house.

Two Rewards Offered.

The Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company yesterday offered a reward of $500 to any person giving information leading to the arrest and conviction of any officer or member of any committee of any organization who has advised or directed, or who shall advise or direct, any person or persons to cut or otherwise injure any trolley wires or feed wires or any property of the company.

The road has also offered a reward of $100 to any person giving information leading to the arrest and conviction of any one cutting or injuring any of the trolley or feed wires or injuring property of the company.

Centennial of Big Tree Treaty.

From The Buffalo Express.

The Livingston County Historical Society has decided properly to celebrate the centennial of the conclusion of the treaty of Big Tree with the Seneca Indians, a treaty secured by Thomas Morris, acting for Robert Morris, and which cleared the Indian title to a large part of the land sold in the Holland Land Purchase. Big Tree is now Geneseo, and the celebration will be held there.

Considered Hopeless

Weak, Nervous, Dim Sight, Hemorrhages

Hood's Sarsaparilla Gave Perfect Health—Look 10 Years Younger.

"I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla enough for what it has done for me. About three years ago I had the grip, which left me weak and nervous with dreadful pains in my side and all over my body. I could sleep but little and it did not seem to do me any good. I felt as tired in the morning as when I went to bed. I grew worse all the time. The doctor said my case was hopeless. He termed my trouble consumption, and said I would not live six months. He claimed the right lung was nearly gone and my left one badly affected. I had frequent hemorrhages and short breath. I suffered in this way for two years, taking medicine all the time. I became so weak and poor in flesh that life was misery to me. I was about 27 years old, but owing to my weakness my

Mrs. Geo. W. Bradley
Williamsburg, Md.

Eyesight Had Become Dim

so that I could not see to read without glasses. I was hardly able to walk across the room or talk much louder than a whisper. To please mother, I commenced taking the Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before the first bottle was gone my appetite improved so that

I Became Hungry

for the first time in two years. I did not have hemorrhages so frequently. In fact, I have only had two since I commenced taking the medicine. I have taken nearly ten bottles, and I feel as well as I ever did. We live on a farm, and I have a large family. I am able to do all my housework and washing. I have no doubt

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

that if it had not been for Hood's Sarsaparilla I should not be alive. I know it saved my life, and my friends say I look ten years younger than I did a year ago." Mrs. Geo. W. Bradley, Williamsburg, Md.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE OLD RELIABLE

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTE

Has Stood the Test of Time

MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

REED & BARTON,

SILVERSMITHS.

EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN SILVERWARE AT REASONABLE PRICES.

37 UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
13 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

TO DENOUNCE PLATTISM

Continued from Page 1.

petuate the local authority of sundry persons called 'bosses.' All this, however, was disproved by their standing offer to accept any good Republican in New-York who was not in Mr. Brookfield's precise position.

"Up to within forty-eight hours of the first meeting of the committee the opposition to Mr. Brookfield were without a candidate and were making unceasing efforts to compose the quarrel by the election of a man acceptable to Mr. Brookfield and his friends. But those gentlemen were determined to be martyrs. They were determined that the iron should enter their souls even if they had to shove it in themselves. They were bound that the Juggernaut should ride over them, and while the Juggernaut was protesting that it did not want to they were prostrating themselves before it, calling on the people to witness their dire calamities and saying aside to the Juggernaut: 'Now come along; please flatten us out.'

"The sound of their sorrow followed the Hudson River up to Albany, and Gov. Morton, thinking it must have something in it or behind it or around it, intervened to see what it was all about. He suggested that the Mayor select a man for Chairman, and was no doubt agreeably surprised at the spontaneous assurance that that would be entirely satisfactory to the majority of the committee. The Mayor, however, did not wish to assume the responsibility, though he said he would make the selection from among six names, three to be presented by the majority and three by the friends of Mr. Brookfield. The majority said at once that that was equally satisfactory—that anything was satisfactory which did not involve an eternity of party discord. The minority, too, I am told, assented after much urging to the Mayor's plan.

"In behalf of the majority, three names were duly presented. They were the names of Mr. Edmund Wetmore, Col. Fred Grant, and Judge Howland. But the friends of Mr. Brookfield at the eleventh hour refused to submit their names. 'The fight must go on,' they said. In this situation, of course, there was nothing for the majority to do but to go ahead and elect the man of their choice.

"This simple statement of fact must appeal to all Republicans as a conclusive witness to the intolerant, unreasonable, and dangerous humor into which these Republican factionists have worked themselves. They vociferate incoherently about bossism, but they are the only bosses. Nobody else is even trying to do any bossing.

"I don't think I fail to understand what these gentlemen mean. Their position was well stated by Horace Greeley some time ago, when he suggested that I emigrate to Australia. That, however, is not convenient and while I remain a citizen of New-York, with or without a residence in Tioga County, I shall be compelled for constitutional reasons to take more or less interest in matters and things. And I want the Republicans of this city to understand that all my friends in the Republican organization throughout the State will stand, to a man, in behalf of all good public measures. So far as I have any influence, it will be exerted to uphold Mayor Strong in all his good undertakings. He knows that this is true, and I don't think he will be afraid to say so, now or hereafter.

"I understand that Dr. Parkhurst proposes to get up some mass meetings to talk at. Last Monday night he talked at a meeting of clergymen. They told him he was St. George, Oliver Cromwell, and Martin Luther, and he gave them an exhibition of his greatness of soul by calling me a 'greedy, self-seeking cur,' and a 'selfish, inefficient, narrow-minded, unscrupulous' person, who was more objectionable than 'five Crokers.' We'll leave these expressions for every self-respecting Christian man and woman to pass upon.

"If Dr. Parkhurst wants a series of mass meetings to make a series of this sort of exhibition, he is welcome to go ahead with them. He will wake up some day and discover that that is not the way to be great. Nor is it the way to affect legislation at Albany. Any citizen who understands how extensive a machine is required to put into operation the Australian system of voting, who remembers that in this city there are about 1,200 different polling places, and that they must all be fitted up with booths, supplied with boxes, ballots, pens and ink, and thereafter be guarded for the protection of the voter, will realize that the plan of confiding this work to a bureau of elections is impracticable. It could not be efficiently done and it would involve the city in about $300,000 of unnecessary expense for a totally inefficient service. But even if it could be done, it would not remove the real objection to a single-headed Police Commission. For, after all, the police officer is the man on whom the public must rely for the enforcement of the law.

"The Commissioner is bound to belong to one party or another, and the character of the service rendered by the police on election day is sure to be affected by this circumstance. The same men and the same newspapers that are now demanding a single-headed Police Commission and talking about getting up 'anti-Platt' mass meetings because I have ventured to say that I am opposed to such a commission, overflowed with indignation at Mayor Grant when he disturbed the bi-partisan character of the Police Board by making it a distinctly partisan body. I agreed with them then and they ought to agree with me now.

"We have adopted a constitutional amendment providing at every polling place in the State for an absolutely non-partisan administration of the election law. That provision would be completely nullified by putting the Police Department in control of an individual, whether or not there was a separate bureau of elections. For the proper administration of the law depends absolutely on the behavior of the police officers at each and every poll, and their proper behavior is to be guaranteed in no other way than by a bi-partisan commission.

"The argument that such a commission permits deals can be met, so far as it has any force, by the enlargement of the powers of the Chief of Police. This, the Lexow committee has recommended. Its bill will give to the Chief of Police large disciplinary powers, and it will provide for appointments to the force and for promotions under civil service reform regulations of the most approved character.

"'All is not gold that glitters.' Neither is all reform that takes the name of reform. There has grown up since the election a vicious spirit of intolerance on the part of some people who think themselves peculiarly related to that event. Without any special consideration of the practical problems of legislation, and with a long record behind them of indifference to public affairs, they have got into their heads that any hastily-contrived plan of reorganization which they may put together is necessarily the flower of human wisdom, and that anybody who ventures to raise a doubt of that fact is bound to be a rogue and in league with the flesh and the devil.

"There is an element of the Republican Party which has not been closely identified with party affairs to whom these gentlemen have been appealing. I want to warn these Republicans that they do not betray their party into the hands of the enemy to be slaughtered in 1896.

"The scheme to make the Police Board a single-headed commission, in its final fruition, is a scheme to cheat and oppress Republican voters. For my part, I am opposed to it. Dr. Parkhurst can call me a 'miserable cowardly cur' as often as he thinks becoming.

"The Committee of Seventy, the City Club, the Good Government Clubs, and other bodies of citizens, good, bad, and indifferent, well-meaning or otherwise, can get up as many mass meetings as they like, but I shall continue to be opposed to any and every scheme which, without in any way promoting good municipal government, has the effect of menacing free elections.

"If this is bossism, those who think so can make the most of it. I think it is good citizenship."

PROMISES OF PLATT'S MEN.

All Profess to be Anxious to Aid the Power of Removal Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The hammering that Thomas C. Platt and his tools in the Legislature are receiving at the hands of the metropolitan press and decent people generally, for the obstructive, if not destructive, tactics pursued toward the Mayor's Power of Removal bill, is producing a beneficial effect in Albany, at least so far as promises are concerned. Scarcely a prominent follower of Mr. Platt in the Legislature failed to grasp the opportunity to lay his hand on his heart and swear that he had seen no evidence of bad faith, either on the part of the Legislature or of Mr. Platt.

"The situation has been clouded," said a Senator whose relations with the Republican boss are intimate, "by the different demands of the different interests that surround the Mayor. Now, we are disposed to give the Mayor whatever legislation he may ask for. The delay of this bill, even should it not be signed by the Governor before the middle of March, will not affect the Mayor's case in the least. I don't see but that, from the Mayor's own standpoint, the longer the Legislature delays final action, the more he should be pleased. If the limit of time was fixed in the bill at one month, instead of four or six months, I could understand why we should be criticised. Then there would be something in it, but so long as the time limit is fixed at four months or six months after the Mayor takes his office, I don't see why all this hullaballoo should be made."

Chairman O'Grady of the House Cities Committee denied this morning that any attempt was made to obstruct the passage of the bill. "There is no disposition on the part of the Cities Committee or of the House to delay the bill," he said. "Personally I am in favor of any bill that will prove satisfactory to Mayor Strong."

Several legislators have been besieged with letters of expostulation by their constituents. A New-York member received to-day a letter of protest from a priest in his district. The priest wrote that this was a subject which was of the most vital interest to every citizen, and every legislator who shirked or evaded this duty or who failed to give what the people demanded should be held to the strictest accountability.

When the Assembly opened this morning and settled down to the order of the first reading of bills, Mr. Norton of Rensselaer waited until his bill granting to Mayors of all cities the power of removal was read, and then asked that the bill might be progressed to second reading. Mr. Norton stated that Mr. Malby had said that he would favor the measure, and possibly there would be no objection. Mr. O'Grady objected, and the bill went to the Committee on Cities.

PLATT IS SATISFIED.

Affairs Political in New-York Are Very Much to His Liking.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Thomas C. Platt of New-York caused a slight ripple of excitement in the Senate this afternoon by walking into the Chamber and taking a seat near Senator Aldrich, with whom he shook hands and conversed for some time. Mr. Platt reached Washington early this morning, breakfasted at the Arlington, called upon his son, Frank H. Platt, his representative here in the office of the United States Express Company, and then went to the Capitol, where he remained until after 2 o'clock. To all who questioned him concerning his presence in Washington, Mr. Platt returned the reply that he was here on business connected with the express company, and that politics had no connection with his visit. Mr. Platt's company has a contract for carrying Government funds, and it is said that he came in relation to this branch of the business. He conversed with several Republican Senators, who appeared to be glad to see him, and then went to the House side of the Capitol, where he shook hands with a number of friends and took luncheon. Mr. Platt departed for New-York to-night. He managed to convey the idea to some of his former associates in the Senate that he was very well pleased with the way in which matters political are progressing in New-York.

SENATOR WASHBURN CHARGES CORRUPTION

He Intimates that He Was Beaten by the Use of Money and Patronage.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 25.—Senator Washburn created a big political sensation this afternoon by charging that Gov. Nelson secured his election as Senator by corruption. He said: "The methods of the opposition have been most disgraceful. There was a shameless use of money. I believe that up to Friday night last I might have brought about an entirely different result had I allowed the use of money in my behalf."

"Have you any idea who furnished these funds?" was asked.

"Yes, I have," returned Senator Washburn, "but I don't care to make any suggestions along that line."

"It has been said that money was raised on the Chicago Board of Trade. Do you know whether that is so?"

"I know that repeated attempts were made to get money from the Chicago wheat men during the last six weeks, but I have no positive information that they were successful.

"But even worse than the use of money," continued the Senator, "was the outrageous manipulation of State patronage. They have promised everything that there is to be given and more. Everything was traded to beat me. Every dishonest method of manipulation known to ring politicians was resorted to."

"What do you think will be the effect of this scandal upon the Republican Party of Minnesota?"

"It will create the greatest upheaval ever seen. The people will not countenance such methods. I look to see the Republican Party rise in its strength and utterly wipe out every politician who has been in any way connected with this unsavory case."

BINGHAMTON BANKS RESIST A RUN

The Failures Cause No Further Suspensions of Banking Houses.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The doors of the Binghamton Trust Company and the Binghamton Savings Bank were opened promptly at 9 o'clock this morning. At the former, just as the doors were opened the express messengers carried a big iron box into the office. It contained $180,000, mostly in currency, all of which came from the Chase National Bank in New-York City. At the Binghamton Savings Bank the counter and tables in the rear were covered with greenbacks and plenty of clerks stood by ready to disburse them when called for.

The run continued throughout the morning, although not so extensively as last evening. By closing time this afternoon the banks had restored their usual routine.

At noon to-day, J. Van Franken, National Bank Examiner, reached the city from Washington, and immediately took charge of the affairs of the National Broome County Bank.

It has been practically settled that Col. George W. Dunn will be appointed receiver of the Merchants' Bank, which was closed Monday.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The closing of the Chenango Valley Savings Bank in Binghamton pending an examination into its affairs, occasioned by the discovery by State Bank Examiner Backus of a defalcation on the part of Treasurer Morgan of the bank, is to be made the occasion for future legislation to provide for the separation of savings banks from banks or discount. Superintendent Preston is informed that Morgan confesses to a defalcation of from $15,000 to $20,000.

Gov. Atkinson Wants Interest.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

The Governor wants the depositories of Georgia to pay interest on the State's money which they hold. He has sent letters to all of the State depositories, suggesting that they let him know what interest they are willing to pay on the State's money, which they have subject to call, and also what rate they would pay on money left with them for a specified time.

This is a new departure, but it seems that the law which authorizes and instructs the Governor to secure the payment of interest on the State's deposits was passed in 1878. There has, however, been no interest paid by any of the banks since then.

Gov. Atkinson's idea is that the State stands in a different relation to these banks than do the ordinary depositors, who secure accommodations from them. The State asks no accommodations, and, if it is not to receive interest on its money, the money might just as well be in the central treasury.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The car station of the Brightwood Railway Company, at Brightwood Park, a suburb of Washington, burned; fourteen electric cars were consumed; loss, $30,000; partly covered by insurance. A neighboring cow stable, belonging to private owners, was burned, and twenty-four cows and a horse perished.

Fennville, Mich., Jan. 23.—Fire destroyed B. R. Barber's general store, the Fennville City Bank, The Herald office, Dickinson's hardware store, Pister's clothing store, a barber shop, and several offices; loss, $30,000; insurance, $22,000.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—Winter's restaurant and the Washington Park lunchroom, 269 State Street, burned; loss, $30,000

NEW PUBLICATIONS

MR. CRAWFORD'S NEW-YORKERS.

THE RALSTONS. By F. Marion Crawford. In two volumes. 16mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1 per volume.

Along in the middle of the second volume of this new novel, or installment of a new novel, as yet barely begun, Mr. Crawford, for purposes of illustration, speaks rather admiringly of the faculty of "professional critics of second-class literature," which enables them to review a book without reading every word of it, comprehending blocks of words, and even of lines, by "a series of spasmodic leaps." This idea applies so happily to the reading of "The Ralstons" that the professional reviewer of literature, first, second, and third class, is impelled to rest from his labors at page 183 of Vol. II. to properly enjoy a new sensation, as one who has come unexpectedly upon a queer sight at a turn in a road, and stops by the wayside to look and think. For he has been guiltily conscious from the beginning of a temptation, not always to be resisted, to employ that series of spasmodic leaps which lead quickly to comprehension, though the leaps have surely been less frequent and less spasmodic than they were when the predecessor of "The Ralstons," "Katharine Lauderdale," was under review. But we should hesitate to call either "second class," for in the common talk of this country, where only the one man picked out of ten thousand chooses his words with regard for their exact meaning, that term is applied to things that would not properly be classed at all, such as stale vegetables and cheap boarding houses.

Moreover, we have no disposition to place a low value on Mr. Crawford's new book, for it is vastly interesting and readable. Even those passages that the reviewer is at first impelled to comprehend by spasmodic leaps, are likely to get a second and closer reading, for though they are unquestionably padding, they are good, clean, and acceptable padding. A few novels have been written lately that have gripped one's feelings more strongly, and have more nearly satisfied an extravagant sense of what the mode n novel after many years of development, ought to be; but only a few. This second installment of a long chronicle of New-York life, in the form of fiction, is of greater interest than the first installment, "Katharine Lauderdale," and even reconciles us to the fine-spun flimsiness of that, so that we recall it with a new admiration. In its two volumes incidents of five rather uneventful days in this city were minutely described, and at the close of the last, Katharine Lauderdale, aged nineteen, had been secretly married to her cousin, John Ralston, who had broken his unfortunate habit of drinking too much champagne, and Katharine had returned to her father's house, in Clinton Place, to live.

At the very end of the last volume of "The Ralstons" the fact of the secret marriage is divulged to the family, and Katharine and John are about to begin their married life, with the prospects of a fortune of many millions inherited from their great uncle, Robert Lauderdale, who died of heart failure, following an attack of pneumonia, but directly caused by the excitement of a quarrel with Alexander Lauderdale, Jr., the miser, Katharine's father. Thus far no great change is to be observed in the characters of Katharine and her husband, but our liking for Jack, which was never strong, in spite of his perfect honesty, his exalted idea of honor, and some few other good traits, has not increased, while we finish "The Ralstons" with some serious doubts about Katharine's fitness to take up the burdens of married life. We know much more about her now, and still think her one of the most fascinating heroines of recent fiction, but the excitement of her life, the rapid succession of painful experiences in the Winter and early Spring after her secret marriage are certain to have effects upon her as yet undeveloped character which will tend to make the problems of Jack's domestic experiment harder to solve.

She is strong, willful, passionate, capable of love and devotion, but lacking, through the circumstances of her training, a fine consideration for the feelings of others. Now, if Jack, who has been steadily plodding, for nothing a week, in a banking house, to show there is good stuff in him, renews his acquaintance with dry champagne under the relaxing influence of a million or so a year, there'll be trouble, and we are not at all sure that trouble will not come, any way, for Jack's mother, though a charming woman, and adroit amid the ordinary bewilderments of social life, is exceedingly jealous of her only son's love, and dubious, in spite of herself, about Katharine's worthiness to share it; while Katharine's mother, who showed herself capable of making mischief in the first book, makes it with a vengeance in the second, and the other Lauderdales are personages with uncertain tempers and great possibilities in the mischief-making way. Wherefore we look for lively scenes in the next book, which will show us something of Katharine and Jack's wedded life, and more, we hope, of little Frank Miner, and his three maiden sisters, who have all but dropped out of sight.

Those scenes in "The Ralstons" which linger in the memory are quite lively enough. There are a number of hot quarrels, and in one of them a father throws his daughter on the floor, breaking her arm, and is in turn violently struck in the face by her husband. Old Robert Lauderdale rises from his sick bed clad all in white velvet, mystic, wonderful, to interfere in this little society tussle, and uses language that cannot be quoted in this newspaper. The excitement is too much for the old gentleman; he dies that night, and the girl with the broken arm is the only watcher at his bedside. "Domine quo vadis?" he murmurs, and she replies, "Tendit ad astra."

Many pages are devoted by Mr. Crawford to a consideration of the religious doubt which, he asserts, afflicts New-York society. "What shall we believe?" is to him the question of the dying century. His remarks on modern Buddhism, rejuvenated Romanism, and various other risky topics are pleasingly vague, no doubt intentionally so. His aim is to reflect a phase of life as he sees it, not to involve himself in religious discussion.

The incidents of the successful contest over the will of Robert Lauderdale are full of humor and truth, and truth also is in the descriptions of the encounter between Katharine and her envious mother before she goes down stairs to reject Mr. Wingfield's offer of marriage; in that scene between the girl and the noble young man whom her parents have misled, and who has her pity; in the spirited, blood-stirring quarrels, (Mr. Crawford is remarkably good at quarrels,) one of which, not hitherto mentioned, is between Crowdie, the portrait painter with the pale, pear-shaped face, and his wife, Hester, who is jealous of Katharine. This family fight brings on Crowdie's last fit of epilepsy. His frightened wife gives him an overdose of opium, and he dies. Then, over his bier, Katharine and Hester have quite a time. All these incidents have the dramatic quality—they impress the reader as actual occurrences, and he feels that he is actually in the scene. What warmer praise than that could any novelist have?

LITERARY NOTES

—The sale in England of Ian Maclaren's "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" has reached 15,000 copies. Dodd, Mead & Co. report a large and increasing sale for it here. One of its greatest admirers is Andrew Carnegie.

—The Messrs. Crowell announce that they will publish in their Library of Economics and Politics a work by Dr. Charles B. Spahr, entitled "The Distribution of American Wealth," which deals with vital questions of the present time.

—Dr. Parkhurst has given to his book the title "Our Fight with Tammany." The Scribners publish it.

—D. C. Heath & Co. will issue in their Modern Language Series a condensed and annotated edition of Zola's "La Débâcle," which deals, as most readers know, with the Franco-German war.

—Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee's forthcoming book, "A Creedless Gospel and the Gospel Creed," which the Scribners will soon issue, is described as an exhaustive examination and criticism of the modern movement in favor of placing Christianity on some other basis, scientific, philosophical, ethical, or social, than the doctrinal or dogmatic one involved in the adoption of a definite creed.

—The Atlantic for February will contain a paper by Theodore Roosevelt on "The Present Status of Civil Service Reform," and one by Mrs. James T. Fields on Celia Thaxter. Three famous books of the time will be noticed—Du Maurier's "Trilby," Caine's "Manxman," and Meredith's "Lord Ormont and His Aminta."

—Prof. Sloane's Napoleon chapters in the February Century relate to the siege of Toulon, the Reign of Terror, the fall of Robespierre, and the arrest of Napoleon.

—Two editions of Smollett's writings are about to come out in London. One is in Bohn's Library. The other is to be edited by George Saintsbury. "Roderick Random" will soon be ready, in three volumes.

—When Macmillan & Co. had Mr. Crawford's "Ralstons" ready for publication the order for it had reached 12,000 copies.

—The Critic has ready its bound volume for the six months, July to December, 1894. In this form one can best appreciate the wide extent and marked critical ability of The Critic's work—work for which there exists no parallel among the weekly papers of this country.

—Lucy Dillingham's recent novel, "The Missing Chord," has been taken up as a text book by one of the young ladies' schools on the Hudson.

—The compact and attractive little work entitled "The Income Tax Explained," which Little, Brown & Co., issued several weeks ago, has gone to a new edition in which is given an appendix setting forth the Government regulations.

—The Independent Academy which is to be founded at the death of Edmond de Goncourt, with the proceeds of his magnificent collections, and the ten members of which are to receive an indemnity of $1,200 a year, was at first composed of writers, who are now dead or members of the French Academy.

—Léon Hennique has written a book entitled "Minnie Brandon."

—Gustave Geffroy will publish next month a history of Blanqui, "L'Enfermé." The writer has been at work on this book for seven years. He visited all the prisons wherein Blanqui was closeted.

—François Coppée said about the banquet given by literary men to Puvis de Chavannes: "I should have a banquet from painters."

—Catulle Mendès is not coming, and never intended to come, to New-York.

—Strindberg, the mysoginist, whose greatest grievance against women is that they lack tact and skill, is now in a Parisian hospital, the victim of lack of tact and skill in a chemical experiment.

—It will not be necessary to cut off Paul Verlaine's leg. He expects to be well in a fortnight.

—Prof. Lombroso's next book is to be "La Femme Criminelle."

—Prof. De Greef of Brussels has written a book on the progress of societies from a strictly scientific standpoint. It is entitled "Transformisme Social," and will be published next month.

—Barthèlemy Saint-Hilaire, who is ninety years of age, will soon publish two thick octavo volumes on Victor Cousin's philosophy. The celebrated translator of Aristotle is out of doors every morning at 5.

—Mistral will publish in February his new poem, "Le Rhône."

—Col. Monteil will publish in February an account of his voyage from St. Louis, in Senegal, to Tripoli.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

VISTAS. By William Sharp. (The Green Tree Library.) 16mo. Chicago: Stone & Kimball.

A NEW GOSPEL OF LABOR. By a Roadmaker. 12mo. Seattle: S. Wegener. Paper. 50 cents.

THE INTERNATIONAL BEGINNINGS OF THE CONGO FREE STATE. By Jesse Siddall Reeves, Ph. D. 8vo. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. Paper. 50 cents.

SOCIAL GROWTH AND STABILITY. A Consideration of the Factors of Modern Society and Their Relations to the Character of the Coming State. By D. Ostrander. 12mo. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. $1.

THE TRAGEDY OF PUDD'NHEAD WILSON AND THE COMEDY OF THOSE EXTRAORDINARY TWINS. By Mark Twain. With Marginal Illustrations. 8vo. Hartford: American Publishing Company.

CONKLIN'S HANDY MANUAL OF USEFUL INFORMATION AND WORLD'S ATLAS. 24mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

THE RIGHTS AND PRETENSIONS OF THE ROMAN SEE. Lectures under the auspices of the Church Club. 12mo. New-York: E. & J. B. Young & Co.

NEIGHBORS OF OURS. Slum Stories of London. By Henry W. Nevinson. 18mo. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM. A Historical Sketch. By George H. Martin. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

SHAKUNTALA; OR, THE RECOVERED RING. A Hindoo Drama, by Kalidasa. Translated from the Sanskrit by A. Hjalmar Edgren, Ph. D. 18mo. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

THE WEALTH OF LABOR. By Frank Loomis Palmer. 8vo. New-York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $1.

OUT OF WEDLOCK. By Albert Ross. 12mo. New-York: G. W. Dillingham. Paper, 50 cents.

JEAN BELIN, THE FRENCH ROBINSON CRUSOE. From the French of Alfred de Bréhat. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

GREAT MEN AND FAMOUS WOMEN. A Series of Pen and Pencil Sketches of the Lives of More than 200 of the Most Prominent Personages in History. Edited by Charles F. Horne. Folio. New-York: Selmar Hess. Vols. I. and II.

A TITLE REJECTED. A Novel. By Octavia Clouston. 12mo. New-York: G. W. Dillingham. Paper, 50 cents.

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POPULAR SCIENTIFIC LECTURES. By Ernst Mach. Translated by Thomas J. McCormack. 12mo. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. $1.

A DAUGHTER OF JUDAS. A Fin-de-Siècle Tale of New-York City Life. By Richard Henry Savage. 12mo. New-York: F. Tennyson Neely. Paper, 50 cents.

ELEMENTARY LESSONS IN ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM. By Silvanus R. Thompson. New edition, revised. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.40.

UNDER THE CORSICAN. By Emily Howland Hoppin. 12mo. New-York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. $1.

THE ALPHABET AND LANGUAGE, &c. Three Essays. By Thomas Magee. 12mo. San Francisco: William Doxey.

BENNER'S PROPHECIES OF FUTURE UPS AND DOWNS IN PRICES. By Samuel Benner, an Ohio Farmer. Tenth edition. 18mo. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company.

LOUISA AVONDALE; OR, TWO SOUTHERN GIRLS. By Alice V. Carey. 12mo. New-York: The Irving Company.

SOCIALISM. By Robert Flint. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $3.25.

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FASHIONS IN BICYCLES

They Change Every Year and Are Closely Observed.

BROUGHT OUT AT THE CYCLE SHOW

A Great Crowd to See the Novelties of This Year's Wheel —The Show as an Educator.

There seem to be no signs of a let-up in interest in the bicycle show at Madison Square Garden, and it looks as though the show might be run profitably and successfully for another week. The total attendance yesterday afternoon and evening probably was in excess of that of any other day of the week, though this cannot be definitely known until the returns have been made up. What interest has been taken in the affair is shown by the fact that over 50,000 people have been to the Garden and inspected the exhibits.

Many of the people have been to the Garden so frequently during the week that their faces have become very familiar to all the attendants. These people are enthusiasts of the sport of cycling, and their frequent visits are for the purpose of familiarizing themselves not only with the peculiarities of the many makes of machines, but with the most minute details of construction of the different parts of the several types. They are close students and severe critics, and their long inspection is for a purpose. They are looking for the machine that suits their fancy as the best one to use the coming season.

The general public perhaps doesn't know that fashions in wheels change annually, and that the real enthusiast is as careful a buyer in selecting his new wheel as is the purchaser of a showy high-stepper for use in Central Park or at Newport in choosing his horse. But such is the case, and this accounts for the constant attendance of so many individuals.

There is not a dealer but recognizes the fact that the show has been an educator, and has directly resulted in creating an entirely new set of bicycle enthusiasts, who will join the already great army of road riders during the coming season. The local agents of manufacturers have already felt the effect, and have found purchasers among the people who went to the show originally to see what there was to the craze, and came away from it enthusiasts over the sport.

Brooklyn and New-Jersey have been as largely in evidence at the show as has New-York, and the enthusiasm of these people seems absolutely boundless. Long Island, Westchester County, and Connecticut have been represented by hosts of road riders, and they have inspected roadsters almost universally, while the club boys have been going into ecstasies over the racing machines. The tandems seem to have met with special favor this season, and every firm finds an increased demand for this class of wheel.

Zimmerman, the cycling champion of the world, blossomed out in a high silk hat last evening, and, posing in front of the space occupied by the Zimmerman Manufacturing company, made himself a counter-attraction to Fred Titus, who, in full evening dress, has been decidedly the "dude" of the show. Titus is at the Spalding stand all the time, and is the centre of admiration for young ladies and ambitious Class A riders. His athletic figure, faultless attire, and easy manners make him popular with the ladies, and his record as a racer make him the envied of young riders who hope to reach a like pinnacle of cycling fame. "Zimmy," the latter look at with awe, as they do not dare hope to be his successor as a champion of champions.

To-day at 3 P. M. the final and general meeting of the Cycle Board of Trade will be held at the Convention Hall at Madison Square Garden. The installation of officers for the ensuing year will take place, reports from the different committees and officers read, and there will be a discussion of the affairs for the coming year. The Cycle Board of Trade proposes to make this convention one that will long be remembered by those interested in cycling, and the officers have extended invitations to all the manufacturers and agents and cycle riders to be present at this meeting as the guests of the board, so they can hear the reports and learn just what has been accomplished during the last year.

NEW WHEELS FOR 1895.

Something About Models That Are on Exhibition.

Schoverling, Daly & Gales of this city show the Sterling, Gales, and Gotham wheels in Stands Nos. 98 and 99. They have adopted for their highest grade the Sterling, and in making their selections of a leader sought to obtain the finest wheel made in America, and the Sterling they think is such. The marked improvement in bicycles for this year is nowhere so exemplified as in the Gales. The newest model of this make is equal to anything on the market. It conforms to all the latest ideas as to tread, weight, &c., and is unsurpassed in finish, outside and inside. It is different in every respect from last year, and every change has been an improvement. The bearings have been altered in some respects, making it one of the easiest running of wheels. The material is absolutely the best that can be obtained.

One of the best medium-grade men's wheels made is the Gotham Roadster, strictly up to date and thoroughly guaranteed. The Gotham diamond frame is vastly in advance of last year's models in design and weight, as is also the Gotham diamond frame intended for medium-sized ladies' wheels. The stands of this company are in charge of Leon Schermerhorn.

The Hall-Shone Company of Rochester, N. Y., have met with great success with their mud guards and other cycling sundries. Their display is made at Stands No. 6, and during the morning hours tradesmen surround it in great numbers. In addition to the automatic mud guard, which is said to be the best on the market, they show several designs of cheaper guards for both ladies' and gentlemen's wheels. Their lacing guard for lady's wheels is very serviceable looking. H. L. Hall and J. W. Shone represent the company at the show.

A line of wheels of more than average merit is shown by the John P. Lovell Arms Company. Realizing the demand for a good wheel at a low price, they have added to their line of Lovell Diamonds a complete line of Excel safeties, and while they do not possess all the high-grade qualities of their own make, they are recommended as desirable and as good as can be found on the market at anywhere near their prices. This Excel line includes a full-sized medium-priced bicycle for both men and women, which, together with the company's complete line of boys' and girls' wheels, comprises one of the most attractive lots on the market.

Dealers who have handled the Lovell Diamonds in the past will be interested in the new line, and will find a greater demand for them this season than ever before. The strength and durability of the Lovell Diamonds were fully tested in the last season by the famous Nat Butler, who made such a grand success as a Class A and Class B rider. He rode the same machine on road and track during the entire season, and it always stood stanch and true, never failing by the wayside.

Another great test of the wheels was made at the Thanksgiving race meet in Madison Square Garden. The Lovell team at this event won more prizes than any other team. The Lovells are shown in a most attractive manner in Stands Nos. 86 and 87.

A specialty of high-grade wheels to order is made by the Gilbert & Chester Company of Elizabeth, N. J. In addition to wheels, this company turns out tandem parts, Champion wood rims, white diamond enamel, and other articles which have won large patronage by their intrinsic merits. There seems to be a growing tendency among large dealers to have a line of high-grade wheels built under contract, with their specifications, and to be sold by them under their own name, experience having shown this to be the latest effective form of local advertising. Recognizing this fact, the Gilbert & Chester Company is prepared to cater for this trade, and is in a position to deliver promptly.

The popular "Daisy Bell" tandem is still made by this firm. This wheel holds the ten-mile American road record of 27:25 and has been pronounced by some of the best-known riders in the country to be the fastest and easiest tandem that they ever saddled. These goods are shown in a stand near the Madison Avenue entrance by E. C. Teel and a corps of intelligent assistants.

The line of Phoenix wheels shown by the Stover Bicycle Manufacturing Company in one of the prominent stands at the Fourth Avenue end of the Garden attracts much attention among buyers. A number of important improvements have been made for this year's model, and the wheel ought to give a good measure of satisfaction. The frame is manufactured of seamless, cold-drawn tubing, 20 by 22 gauge. The joints are reinforced with tapered reinforcement, to prevent crystallization. The crank hanger is a steel drop forging, as is also the seat-post lug, where the "L" rod enters the frame. The rear fork ends are formed from cold rolled steel, and the head is joined to the frame by means of cold rolled steel clips. The stand is in charge of C. M. Bouggy, assisted by L. G. Miller, a cyclist well known to metropolitan riders.

The Indiana Bicycle Company, makers of the Waverly wheel, have met with such success during the show in placing their wheel in the East that they have decided to open three branch stores in this city, one on Barclay Street, a second on West Fifty-ninth Street, and the third on Broadway, somewhere between Twenty-eighth and Thirty-second Streets, the exact location of which they are not ready to announce. The latter store, Mr. Patté says, will be the most handsomely furnished and equipped bicycle salesroom in the United States. With the opening of these establishments the Waverly people will have nineteen branch stores devoted entirely to the sale of their wheels.

Eastern Manager Theodore F. Merseles of the Western Wheel Works said yesterday that the number of applications for agencies of the Crescent wheels was greatly in excess of that of last year, when from forty to forty-five thousand wheels were sold. Mr. Merseles says it is the policy of his company to protect the agents in every way possible, by giving them exclusive control of a certain territory, and by referring to them all applications for information, prices, catalogues, &c., made at the central office. One of the strong points of the Crescent line of wheels is that it includes twelve different styles, ranging in price from $20 to $90, thus enabling the agent to buy of one maker a complete line that will meet the requirements of all his customers. Mr. Merseles says that every one familiar with the Crescent of last year, who had seen this year's line of wheels, had something complimentary to say about the various improvements which had been incorporated in the '95 model. The outlook for business Mr. Merseles considered exceptionally good, judging from the increased number of applications for agencies.

In addition to the novelty called the Duplex, or the "bicycle built for two," shown by R. H. Wolff & Co., Limited, in Stands 96 and 97, there is a full line of the celebrated Wolff American high-art cycles. These machines are made of the very best material and finished in a particularly high-class manner. The position of this company as manufacturers of steel and wire goods gives them an opportunity of knowing absolutely just what is the best, and it reasonably follows that they should know how to put the products together to the very best possible advantage. Very often the best quality of stock is spoiled in treating. This point needs no argument.

The weights of the Wolff American wheels are obtained by a systematic and proportionate reduction in the gauge of all parts and fittings, and not simply by the varying weights of tires, as in most cases. The Wolff track racer, model No. 1, is built for track use only, and contains the lightest gauge of tubing and spoke wire. It will be found both rigid and strong, and a very speedy wheel. It has a deep, diamond frame, reinforced at every joint, spring-tempered. It has a 5-inch tread, 10½-inch steering head, with 17 3-16-inch balls in upper and 17¼-inch balls in lower bearing. The Wolff special, model No. 2, is a particularly attractive wheel. It is the same in design and construction as a track racer, but is built of slightly heavier gauge tubing and spoke wire. It is a design for both track and road purposes.

The Wolff special, Model No. 2, has an extra high frame. It is intended for riders of over the average height and reach. The light roadster is one of the most desirable models turned out by this well-known house and will doubtless give perfect satisfaction to the great range of riders. It is intended for very hard road work, and it is one of the lightest road wheels of its class in the market, the weight varying from 18 to 21 pounds. The full roadster is considered to be one of the strongest wheels made, and is suitable for heavy riders. It will stand the roughest kind of road work, and is built on the same lines as the light roadster, but of heavier gauge tubing. In ladies' wheels, this house displays Model No. 5, which is one of the neatest machines at the great cycle show. It is light, graceful, and strong, with ample room for mounting. The tandem shown by this house possesses handsome lines and new double steering device, and that for road purposes weighs 37 pounds, and the one for track work 32 pounds.

The Flexifort inner tube tire, shown at Stand 154 by the Mechanical Fabric Company of Providence, R. I., bids fair to have a very large sale this season. The special feature of this tube is a fabric or cotton jacket, containing the air tube, which is woven in circular, tubular, and seamless form, shaping the tire naturally without the moulding or heating process, which weakens the fabric and forces the outer rubber covering through the meshes and the fabric of the inner wall of the jacket, causing the air tube to stick. The inner wall of the Flexifort jacket is absolutely clean and smooth. The air tube will not adhere to it, and can be removed if the tire has been used for twelve months, as easily as when it is first inserted. The outer rubber shoe and wearing tread is moulded in circular tubular form. There is no unnecessary fullness or cocking inside the tire.

The shoe is thoroughly cemented to the jacket, and positively will not become loosened. The outer casing of the inner tube tire so constructed is non-resilient and less liable to puncture than one which has been pressed and moulded in vulcanizing. To combat with the theory that the Flexifort will stretch and grow loose on the rim, the makers say that the tire has been well tested during the last twelve months, and they are in daily receipt of letters testifying to its merits, and have yet to hear of any adverse criticism on this point. Facts, not theories, are what the Mechanical Fabric Company desires, and what it says it will give its customers. The weights vary from 1½ pounds to 3 pounds per pair, and the list price is $10.

The Conqueror hose pipe combines with longitudinal flexibility and laterel rigidity (or absence of side roll) special improved repairing facilities. The laced opening exposes the valve stem and rubber lining for five inches along the inner periphery of the tire, with the object of removing and renewing the valve stem when necessary without cutting or mutilating a tire, and are provided with a means for the ready insertion of the inner air tube (for repair purposes) in the event of inability to locate and plug punctures or cuts by the methods commonly employed. This provision is appreciated by all who have seen or handled this tire, and all speak highly of the idea. A repair outfit is given with each pair of tires. This tire varies in weight from two to three and three-fourths pounds, and is listed at $8 per pair.

Louis Rosenfeld, head of the firm of Louis Rosenfeld & Co., 20 Warren Street, this city, has hit upon an ingenious contrivance to show the desirability of a changeable gear. Mr. Rosenfeld makes a specialty of the "Hy-Lo" gear, and uses the contrivance above referred to in Stand 11 to illustrate to his patrons the value of the patent.

The apparatus by which he makes a test consists of a five-pound weight attached to the rear of the Columbia Model 37 bicycle. This is lifted at either 54 or 72 gear, and the difference of resistance is remarkable. It illustrates that it is easier to climb a hill with a 54 gear than with a 72 gear. It is an easy matter to lift the weight at 54 gear, but at 72 gear it requires an effort. This apparatus was rigged up yesterday, and throughout the entire day Mr. Rosenfeld was besieged with visitors desirous of testing the two gears. No better test was ever devised for this purpose, and Mr. Rosenfeld received many congratulations for his happy thought.

At the old Liberty stand, 1,786 Broadway, Gannon & Co. are showing '95 models of the Liberty. These wheels are much admired. The firm also has a rental department, for which they have excellent facilities, as lockers and dressing rooms.

FROM HANDLE BAR TO TIRES.

The Victor Wheel Made Complete at the Overman Factory.

Speaking of the 1895 models of the Victor bicycle, Mr. Albert H. Overman, President of the Overman Wheel Company, said yesterday: "Yes, our models for this year sell for $100. That is the right price, and any

Albert H. Overman,
President Overman Wheel Company.

man who asks more for an 1895 model simply advertises his lack of facilities to do the right thing.

"We build the Victor this year with five different heights of frames, and in that variety a man is sure to find one suited to his requirements. So our 1895 models are practically all special, and, in reality, a man selecting a Victor has his wheel made to order. We claim that it costs more to build a Victor bicycle than any other bicycle on earth, and this has never been disputed by any one who could be considered an authority in the matter.

"Instead of hiring men to ride our bicycles, we put that money into the construction of the wheels themselves, and make them good enough for the people to pay our price to ride them. Once convinced that the manufacturers of the Victor bicycle put into the material and construction of the wheel money which other manufacturers spend in cheap advertising by hiring racing men to ride their wheels, the discriminating purchaser wishing a first-class wheel will buy the Victor, just as the discriminating buyer of a carriage asks for a Brewster. Other vehicles have four wheels, a top, and look very much like a Brewster, but compare them a year after each has been subjected to the same usage, and you will have no difficulty in picking out the superior carriage.

"The faith which people have in an article with a reputation for being first-class is shown by the comparatively high prices brought by second-hand articles of standard make.

"Our factory is the only bicycle plant in the world where a complete bicycle is made from handle bars to tire. The man does not live who can come to us and say that he made a piece of the Victor bicycle. We do not incorporate into our bicycles tires or saddles or other parts made by other manufacturers and say to a man who buys a Victor, 'We believe these goods to be first-class,' but we manufacture everything on our own premises and can guarantee a Victor throughout because we know what is in it.

"We have recently invented an instrument which we call the 'dynamometer,' which enables us to determine with mathematical accuracy the power required to drive a bicycle. In this way the question as to whether a seven-tooth sprocket wheel requires less power to drive the machine than an eight-tooth sprocket wheel ceases to be a question of logic and becomes one of pure mathematics, and on all these mooted points we have records carefully figured out and are able to say: 'We know.'

"We keep men in our employ who every day, except Sunday, do nothing but ride our wheels, for testing different devices and new parts.

"For instance: If the wheel of our experimenters runs out of oil, the man reports here in minutest detail how many feet from the factory the cycle gave out, how long since it had been oiled, &c.

"So we are pushing further and further into the unexplored regions, and gradually bringing the debated questions of cycle construction to a scientific solution."

CONNECTED WITH CYCLE TRADE.

Additional Visitors Who Registered at the Show Yesterday.

The following gentlemen connected with the cycle trade registered at the show yesterday forenoon: A. S. Brown, New-York; C. Baldwin, Hornellsville, N. Y.; P. T. Carroll, London, Ontario; W. J. Connell, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Crawford, Rome, N. Y.; J. W. Cadden, New-York; H. T. Chase, Andover, Mass.; L. J. Chandler, Springfield, Mass.; J. S. Copeland, Hartford, Conn.; V. Curtis, Keyport, N. J.; W. S. Dickinson, Pocomoke, Md.; J. B. Dunn, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. E. Doughtey, Philadelphia.

Charles Fletcher, Worcester, Mass.; M. L. Ferris, Eatontown, N. J.; W. R. Gilliford, Altoona, Penn.; S. A. Haines, Indianapolis; H. S. Hancock, Brockton, Mass.; C. A. Jackson, Boston, Mass.; J. Knott, Washington, D. C.; A. F. Kendig, Lancaster, Penn.; W. J. Knowles, Brantfort, Ontario; G. W. Lauh, Belfast, Penn.; J. L. Lepper, Woodbury, N. J.; F. B. Landis, Coopersburg, Penn.; C. J. Lewis, Northampton, Mass.; H. W. Manwaring, Bridgeport, Conn.; F. H. Mason, Akron, Ohio; J. McGill, Montreal, Canada; A. O. McGarrett, Boston, Mass.; Richard Norton, New-York; A. R. Peck, Syracuse, N. Y.; L. L. Payne, Boston, Mass.; V. R. & L. H. Pyle, Wilmington, Del.; J. F. Pope, Red Bank, N. J.; R. J. Rice, Meriden, Conn.; W. L. Ripley, Quincy, Mass.; E. L. Reed, West Bergen, N. J.

A. M. Smith, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.; O. Stillman, Westerly, R. I.; J. C. Speirs, Worcester, Mass.; George Seyfang, Buffalo, N. Y.; William Stiff, Bridgeport, Conn.; G. H. Strout, Boston, Mass.; George W. Toney, Westborough, Mass.; George H. Terry, Lyons, N. Y.; William Fowler, Boston, Mass.; W. Van Wagoner, Syracuse, N. Y.

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NOTES OF THE SHOW.

—The cycling newspaper men held a banquet last evening at the Arena, in West Thirty-first Street. The hosts of the evening were Messrs. N. H. Van Sicklen, business manager of The Chicago Bearings, and S. A. Miles, editor of The Chicago Referee. Speeches were made by P. P. Prial, editor of The Wheel; Henry Crowther, editor of The Bicycling World of Boston, and H. L. Saltonstall, business manager of The American Wheelman. Among those present besides the hosts were F. W. Wagner, advertising department Chicago Bearings; J. J. Prial, advertising department The Wheel; F. P. Prial, editor of The Wheel; J. C. Wetmore, New-York correspondent Referee; J. M. Irwin, cycling contributor; Dan Lewis, advertising department Referee; W. J. Walford, manager Nomrod-Zimmy Company; Joseph Goodman, editor American Cyclist; Walter Waldrop, editor Cycling Life; Henry Crowther, Bicycling World; A. G. Batcheder, sporting editor Buffalo Courier; C. Walter Heath, advertising department The American Wheelman; Frank Egan, editor The Sporting Life; Dixie Hines, assistant editor The American Wheelman; H. L. Saltonstall, manager The American Wheelman; W. J. Morgan, editor The American Wheelman; W. H. Seward, advertising department The Bearings.

—The Manager-Director of the Gazzetta Ciclistica, a cycling journal published in Florence, Italy, arrived yesterday on the Fuerst Bismarck. His name is Charles Conti, and he lost no time in visiting the Cycle Show. He expressed his surprise at the splendor of the exhibit and pronounced it the best he ever saw. The outlook for the sport in Italy is very bright, according to Mr. Conti. This is indicated by the preparations already made for the Italian circuit meets.

—The Buffalo Courier cycling representative, A. G. Batchelder, left for his home last evening. Mr. Batchelder is a candidate for the position of league handicapper for this district.

—Peter Golden has become a professor, and now teaches the would-be rider how to balance and pedal. His academy is at 334 West Forty-fourth Street.

RUDD'S TWO-MILE SKATING RECORD

Made a New Mark on the Shrewsbury Course with Pacemakers.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 25.—Olaf Rudd of Minneapolis established a new two-mile record here this afternoon. He skated the distance over a three-lap track in 5:42 3-5, beating "Joe" Donoghue's record of 6:03 1-5, made in Red Bank two Winters ago. Rudd's pacemakers were Johnson, Davidson, and Moshier, and they led the plucky Westerner a lively chase around the oval.

The track was in fine shape. Rudd had made a previous attempt to lower the record, but fell after making a mile in 2:53 4-5.

Considerable interest is being taken in to-morrow's races, and a big crowd of visitors are expected in town. The entries for the 300-yard scratch are Moshier, Davidson, Clarence Clark, and Bernard McPartland in the first heat, and Johnson, A. B. Wise, Rudolph Clark, and Rudd in the second heat. The first two men in the trials will race in the final.

The starters in the half-mile scratch will be Moshier, Johnson, Davidson, Wise, the Clark brothers, McPartland, and Rudd. The three-mile scratch will have the same entries. The same men will also start in the two-mile handicap in addition to Hemment and Albert Chambers, a local aspirant for medals and fame.

A great deal of telegraphic correspondence has passed to-day between the Donoghues and Secretary James B. Weaver. The ice yacht club has been hopeful that a match race could be arranged between Johnson and the Newburg flier, considering it a big card to add to to-morrow's programme. Mr. Weaver telegraphed this morning to Newburg asking for information concerning the Donoghues coming to Red Bank to take part in the races, and the following reply was received from "Jim" Donoghue: "Will skate quarter-mile straightaway for $50, but bet must be taken or no race. Will leave for Red Bank as soon as $500 is deposited with you." "Tom" Eck saw the telegram, and he said that he would adhere to the original proposition made by "Joe" Donoghue himself at Newburg, which was to race Johnson for any distance from one to five miles. Eck also said that after that race shall have been decided he will let "Johnny" go the quarter with "Joe." A telegram was sent to Donoghue to this effect. A sharp reply was received from "Joe" denying that he had made any agreement with Eck. Donoghue further said in his dispatch: "He challenged me to skate 100 yards to 100 miles." "Joe" will not skate here to-morrow.

The races will commence promptly at 1 o'clock. The officials will be as follows: Referee—William B. Curtis; Judges—Samuel Montgomery and Dr. Edwin Field; Timers—Wendell Baker, M. Bishop, J. H. Abeel, and Robert Stall; Clerk of Course—Charles E. Throckmorton; Starter—William H. Robertson.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

SATURDAY, JAN. 26.

Close of Cycle Show at Madison Square Garden.

Reception of Gramercy Wheelmen, at 23 St. Mark's Place.

Figure-skating championships at South Orange, N. J., 1 P. M.

Chess.—City Chess Club vs. Metropolitans.

Bowling.—Drug Clerks' League, at 198 Church Street, afternoon.

MONDAY, JAN. 28.

Bowling.—Montauks vs. Castle Points, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

TUESDAY, JAN. 29.

Bowling.—Manhattan Bicycle Club vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club, at 331 Bowery; Brooklyn interclub tournament.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30.

Bowling.—Tourists vs. Columbia Cycle Club, at Paterson; Atalanta vs. Castle Point, at Newark; Bank Clerks' League, at Academy Alleys, East Fourteenth Street.

THURSDAY, JAN. 31.

Bowling.—Union County vs. Tourist Cycle Club, at Rahway, N. J.; Brooklyn vs. Atalantas, at 1,409 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

The Croker Horses Arrive in England.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The steamship Mississippi, which sailed from New-York on Jan. 12 with the Croker and Dwyer race horses, arrived at Gravesend shortly after 7 o'clock this evening.

The Captain said that he had fine weather the

The New-York Times.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Ironmaster. Matinée, 2:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The District Attorney. Matinée.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st Sts—8:00—The Twentieth Century Girl. Matinée.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Railroad of Love. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works. Pantomime. Matinée.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda. Matinée, 2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Doris. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Off the Earth. Matinée, 2:00.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety. Matinée.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy. Matinée, 2:00.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag. Matinée, 2:15.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Vasantasena. Matinée, 2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan. Matinée, 2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th to 27th St—2:00 to 11:00—National Bicycle Exhibition.
MENDELSSOHN HALL, 119 West 40th St—2:30 Frieda Simonson and Juanito Manen.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-40th St—8:00—Rigoletto. Matinée, 2:00—Manon.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card. Matinée.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson. Matinée, 2:00.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead. Matinée, 2:00.
333 FOURTH AV—9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—Tiffany Chapel and Favrile Glassware.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	18	17	3:30 P. M.	20	30
6 A. M.	16	15	6 P. M.	20	28
9 A. M.	17	17	9 P. M.	18	27
12 M.	20	28	12 P. M.	18	29

Average temperature yesterday.....23¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 18¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years 20¼
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Snow or Rain, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, Column 7.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

WHAT WILL CONGRESS DO?

Business men throughout the country who see the seriousness of the present financial situation are asking, "What will Congress do?" We can answer that question briefly, completely, accurately. Congress will do exactly what the business men of the country force it to do. Nothing more, and fortunately nothing less. Of its own motion it will do nothing. The House, which is a much better body than the Senate, fairly undertook to do something in December, and wound up in a hopeless tangle. The Senate, wrangling about party questions, bound hand and foot by idiotic rules, and, what is worse, by the limitless conceit of certain of its members, who have plugged their ears to any suggestion that their methods can be improved, offers to the country a pitiful spectacle. The intelligent Senators look on, humiliated, disgusted, but—with all due respect—too cowardly to do what is needed to make of their body a real branch of the National Legislature. Yet, bad as this condition of things is, the business men of the country, if they will concentrate on Congress the influence they can exert when aroused, can change it.

We have said this much before. There is new reason to say it again, and to repeat it until it is listened to and acted upon by those whose most valued interests are involved. The new reason is that to-day, for the first, the evidence is conclusive that gold is being taken from the scant reserve of the Treasury, not for export, not for employment in business, but for what in the euphemism of the Street is called "future use"—in plain English, for hoarding. During the week that closes to-day $14,000,000 in gold has been taken from the Treasury. Of that amount about $7,000,000 is for direct export. Allowing for the coin too light for export and an ample margin for other actual uses, and there is still $5,000,000 to be accounted for. It has gone to various places of safe keeping, in large part to the vaults of the safe-deposit companies. This is not a wholly new matter; the process has been going on more or less ever since it became evident that the November loan had not dissipated foreign distrust and had not given the Treasury the assured strength that was sought, and by some was expected, from that operation. But there has not at any previous time been such striking evidence not only that hoarding is taking place, but that it is taking place on such a scale.

Meanwhile, what of the gold reserve on which rests the power of the Government to fulfill its solemn obligation to preserve the parity of $800,000,000 of currency? This morning every member of the House of Representatives and of the Senate will find on his desk a statement of the condition of the Treasury. It will show him, if he deigns to read it, that the gold reserve at the close of business yesterday was reduced to $56,582,858. If he remembers the history of the Treasury for twelve months or cares to hunt it up, he will see that this is $11,000,000 less than when, a year ago, the Treasury decided on its first loan, and $5,000,000 less than when it decided on its second loan, not yet three months ago.

The pressure on the reserve is increasing, and part of it is due to a motive that cannot be calculated, and the reserve is gradually and not slowly yielding. It must be strengthened, and it will be. President Cleveland, in his annual message, Dec. 3, used the following words:

"I cannot for a moment believe that any of our citizens are deliberately willing that their Government should default in its pecuniary obligations or that its financial operations should be reduced to a silver basis. At any rate, I should not feel that my duty was done if I omitted any effort I could make to avert such a calamity. As long, therefore, as no provision is made for the final redemption or the putting aside of the currency obligations now used to repeatedly and constantly draw from the Government its gold, and as long as no better authority for bond issues is allowed than at present exists, such authority will be utilized whenever and as often as it becomes necessary to maintain a sufficient gold reserve, and in abundant time to save the credit of our country and make good the financial declarations of our Government."

This means that the Government will offer, when needed, as it did in February and November of last year, the bonds authorized by the act of 1875. But offering bonds is one thing, and getting gold is another. For every loan there must be lenders as well as a borrower. Conditions have changed even within three months. Beyond doubt, the Government can get its gold, but the terms may be different, the process more difficult. And when the gold is got, there is no certainty that it can be kept. The proceeds of the February loan of 1894 lasted six months. Those of the November loan lasted but three. The "endless chain" did its work more rapidly for the second than for the first. It is not likely to work less rapidly on the third. It is shameful, costly, possibly disastrous, to leave the Treasury, the credit of the Government, the general credit of the commerce of the country, at the mercy of this threatening and wasting force.

The chain must be cut. It can be cut by arming the Secretary of the Treasury with authority to borrow as necessary on gold bonds. It can be cut beyond all chance of reuniting by authorizing him to cancel the notes redeemed. Had the Secretary authority to take such action, there would be no question as to the future. The immediate effect would be, by the sale of the bonds abroad, to reduce exchange and stop gold exports. The final effect would be to quiet all doubts and stop all extraordinary demand for gold. Safety, credit, and prosperity would be assured. But we close, as we began, with the unqualified statement that Congress will not do this, that it will not do anything, unless it be forced to action by the overwhelming pressure of public opinion. It is sheer folly to rely on anything else. This force, organized, directed, and concentrated upon Congress, as it was in the Spring of 1891, when the Free-Coinage bill was killed; as it was in 1893, when the Repeal bill was exacted, will do the work. Nothing else will.

PLATT AND THE COUNTRY EDITORS.

The visit to New-York at this juncture of the rural Republican editors of the Empire State is an event that ought to have important and beneficent consequences. For it is just now that a question has arisen about the local desires and needs of the city, upon which the rural Republican legislators are to pass. The people of this city are of one mind upon this question, and Mr. T. C. Platt of Tioga is of another mind; and at present it seems that the opinion of Mr. Platt has more weight with the rural Republican Legislature than the opinion of the two million people concerned.

Also, it is alleged and believed that Mr. Platt has more facilities for reaching the rural Republican legislators than are possessed by the people of the City of New-York, and that the chief of these facilities is the access he enjoys to the editorial columns of the rural Republican press. His method has lately been exposed. It is his practice to send around to the rural Republican editors sketches of able "editorials" which he would like to have them publish. In these editorials he speaks of himself with great respect as "ex-Senator Platt," or "our trusted leader," or some other honorific form of appellation, and of those who differ with him as persons whose motives are open to suspicion and whose counsel should be rejected with scorn.

Now, we have no intention of blaming the rural Republican editor for accepting the advice and the editorials of the ex-Senator so long as he knows no better, and so long as he is confined to his remote sanctum he is not in the way of knowing any better. As the time for going to press approaches it is merely human nature that he should not only be indulgent but positively grateful to a trusted leader who offers to save him the trouble of writing an editorial by supplying him with one of unimpeachable orthodoxy. If he prints it, it does not by any means follow that, as they say at Albany, he wears the Platt collar, although if he refuses to print it it is extremely likely that he will wear a turndown collar. It is safe; for all he knows it is true, and to print it and thereby make a little local public opinion efficacious upon his Assemblyman and quotable by Platt is the plain dictate alike of indolence and prudence.

But, then, his irresponsibility ceases when he comes to the city and finds out for himself how things stand. Then, as an intelligent and wide-awake publicist, he must find out that Platt has been deluding him into saying things that are not so. He finds that New-Yorkers who agree about nothing else agree in regarding Platt as a public enemy, and that it is the unanimous opinion of the city that any legislation which Platt wants concerning the city should for that reason be rejected. The rural Republican editor will find that Platt has not an apologist in the Republican press of the city, with one exception, which costs the taxpayers $25,000 a year in bi-partisan advertising bestowed upon it by Platt through the Police Department. The editors have been entertained at the Union League Club, and it is to be hoped that they were there enlightened by the representatives of the better element. The Committee of Seventy could not do a better thing for its cause than to invite the editors to a conference, not unattended with food and drink, at which Platt should be gently but firmly explained to them. But it is in any case out of the question that a candid and intelligent Republican editor from the country should return to his sanctum in the same frame of mind about the relation of the Legislature to city affairs that he was in when he left it. If, when he gets home, he prints any more of Platt's articles or takes counsel of Platt concerning this municipality, he will be sinning against light.

MEXICO AND GUATEMALA.

Mexico and Guatemala are about to commit an act of incredible folly. They are on the very verge of war over a boundary dispute, a question such as war may determine with justice, but almost invariably at a cost greater than the whole value of the disputed territory.

The report that our Government will seek, by the proffer of its good offices, to avert from our sister republics the disaster of an unnecessary war is one which we hope will be confirmed. The Government of the United States is not interested in the internal politics of the Spanish-American republics. It has a well-defined interest in their prosperity and advancement. Their frequent civil and foreign wars have retarded the growth of these republics more than any other specific cause. We have not only the right, but it is peculiarly a duty imposed upon us by our friendly relations, to seek by every proper means to prevent disputes between the Southern republics from ripening into armed conflicts.

The territorial question at issue between Mexico and Guatemala is one of long standing, and has aroused a passionate feeling among the people of the respective republics. The question as to which has been in the wrong, as to which has been the aggressor, the merits of the dispute, in short, do not at the moment concern us. The concern of citizens of the United States in the affair is to insist on grounds of humanity and of all the nobler and higher instincts that this dispute between Mexico and Guatemala, if beyond the power of diplomatic negotiation to adjust, shall be settled by arbitration.

Señor Romero, one of the wisest of Mexican statesmen, whose long service in this country has made his qualities known to us, began his speech upon the arbitration report in the International American Conference of 1890 with the following words:

"It is a source of great gratification for me to see that the delegates of seven American nations, represented in the Committee on General Welfare of this conference, among which are the United States of America, have concluded to recommend an agreement which intends to abolish war and substitute it by friendly and pacific means. As a man of peace and as a representative of a republic which is not aggressive, I cannot help hoping with satisfaction that the use of force be given up for the settlement of differences among American nations and replaced by means similar to those used by private persons in similar cases."

In the course of his speech Señor Romero expressed the opinion that questions which affected the national sovereignty, the national integrity, or the national honor and dignity should be excepted from the provisions of arbitration treaties. It is plain, however, that neither Guatemala nor Mexico would suffer in national honor or dignity through the results of a fair arbitration of the question about which they propose to fight. True, one of them might suffer territorial loss, but either of them ought to be willing to suffer such a loss if a fair court of arbitration should declare that its title was invalid. It is perhaps a reasonable proposition at this time in the nineteenth century that it is better for a country to lose a province it does not honestly own than to waste blood and treasure in defending a bad title. The delegates to the International American Conference solemnly recommended "to the Governments by which they were accredited" a uniform treaty of arbitration, of which the first two articles are here printed:

"Article I. The republics of North, South, and Central America hereby adopt arbitration as a principle of international American law for the settlement of such questions as may arise between them.

"Article II. Arbitration shall be obligatory in all controversies concerning diplomatic rights and privileges, the rights of navigation, boundaries, territories, indemnities, and the validity, construction, and enforcement of treaties."

The sole exception made by the conference to the principle of arbitration was that it should be optional with any nation involved in a controversy which, in its judgment, might endanger its independence.

The conference voted further to recommend to the Governments represented these declarations:

"That all cessions of territory made during the continuance of the treaty of arbitration shall be void if made under threats of war or in the presence of an armed force."

"Any nation from which such cession shall be exacted may demand that the validity of the cession shall be submitted to arbitration."

The principle of these recommendations is humane, sensible, and sound. This principle, rather than an insane desire to take up arms, should guide Guatemala and Mexico in their present difficulty. We trust that our Government may be able to prevail upon them to accept its good offices to secure a pacific settlement of the dispute.

SOUND DOCTRINE FROM CANTOR.

Senator Cantor, in his minority report on the Lexow investigation, shows far more wisdom and political sagacity than the majority of the committee. If Republican politicians were wise, they would recognize the fact that they owed their success at the last election solely to the sentiment aroused in favor of municipal reform and to the agreement of their party in this city to support the cause of non-partisan administration in the city's affairs. Recognizing that fact, they would take advantage of the sentiment from which they derived so much help, adhere to their pledges, and carry out the promised reform, so far as it depends upon legislation. Thereby they would retain the strength which they gained from being on the side of municipal reform. But they seem to be making haste to prove their lack of sincerity and to cast away the opportunity that has been given them.

It remained for a Tammany Senator to discern the force and direction of public opinion and to accept the sound policy for remedying the evils disclosed by the Lexow investigation. Mr. Cantor admits the existence of the evils, and he rightly attributes their insidious growth to the bi-partisan system of police administration and the consequent lack of concentrated responsibility. Part of his motive in this may be a desire to turn the odium from Tammany Hall. It does not extenuate the action of Tammany Mayors in appointing such politicians as Martin and Sheehan upon the Police Commission, but to provide by law for dividing the Commissioners between the two parties is an invitation to the appointment of partisan politicians and to an equal division of "spoils." Besides, it makes it absolutely impossible to hold anybody responsible for the conduct of the department, and the inevitable result is inefficiency and corruption.

It is perfectly true that this system produced in the course of years the deplorable condition of things which the Lexow committee brought to light and for which one party in the city is no more responsible than the other, though it was the Republican Party of the State that inflicted the system upon us and now threatens to continue it. Admitting the results of the bi-partisan plan, Senator Cantor accepts the logical conclusion and favors making an independent department for the administrative duties connected with elections and placing the Police Department under a single head. Possibly he may look forward to the day when his party or his local organization will control that head, but his argument in favor of excluding politics from police administration is sound, whether it is sincere or not. To make the board bi-partisan is surely to retain politics in its management in the worst form, while absolutely destroying responsibility, either personal or political. It is the most pernicious arrangement possible, and the only hope of a non-partisan and non-political Police Department lies in putting it under one head that can be held to account. With the power in the hands of the Mayor to appoint and remove that head and the heads of other departments, the people of this city, with municipal separated from general elections, can be trusted to elect a Mayor fit to exercise it. This plan of concentrated responsibility is the cornerstone of municipal reform, and it was an essential part of the platform upon which the Republicans and Democrats of this city united against Tammany to elect Mayor Strong.

Mr. Cantor agrees with the majority of the committee in regard to their only sound recommendation, that of increasing the power of the Superintendent, or Chief of Police, over the discipline of the force, but he improves upon it by suggesting a prohibition of action in such matters on the recommendation of any public officer. He is sound again in strenuously opposing the provision of the committee's bill for a commission to reorganize the police force, to be appointed by the Governor of the State. That provision would be an outrage upon the right of "home rule," whoever might be the Mayor of the city, but with a Mayor in office who was elected upon the issue of reform and for the very purpose of carrying out reform it is an insult to the city and to all its people. It should be especially resented by Republicans as putting them in a position of betraying faith. Senator Cantor, whether of his own motion or under judicious advice, has shown political sagacity where Lexow and his party associates have exhibited a "plentiful lack" of it.

THOSE SUPERFLUOUS OFFICES.

The report made a few days ago by the joint committee of the Legislature, consisting of the Senate Finance Committee and the Assembly Ways and Means Committee of last year, showed that in fifteen years the Legislature had created nearly forty offices, costing in all about a million dollars a year. It is quite evident that the business has been greatly overdone.

We have a "Shore Inspector" somewhere about the Bay of New-York who does practically nothing except draw $2,700 a year for salary and expenses. The real inspecting is done by the United States Government, and the State office is a fat sinecure. There is a Mine Inspector with little or nothing to inspect. A man is paid $2,500 a year to distribute about $5,000 among discharged prisoners. It could be better done by the Superintendent of Prisons. It costs $50,000 a year to look after the Onondaga salt springs. There is nothing now to hinder disposing of that unprofitable property.

The Forestry Commission has not so much to do that it might not look after the fish and game laws, and there is certainly no occasion for an Oyster Protector, separate and independent of the Fish Commission. Such public interests as specially concern labor or such labor interests as specially concern the public do not require Factory Inspectors, Commissioners of Mediation and Arbitration, and a Commissioner of Labor Statistics to look after them. There is chance for consolidation or abolition here.

There is an Agricultural Department costing about $100,000 a year, and agricultural experiment stations costing $60,000 more. The Railroad Commission does not keep three salaried members very busy, and, though the expense is borne by the railroads, it is a question whether it would not be better to make one department for the supervision of railroads, banks, and insurance companies, and maintain it at public expense. One thing is sure, not only in these excrescences but in the regular State departments, offices have been multiplied and expenses increased out of proportion to any public need or benefit. Things should be brought back to a business basis.

The Recorder's sentence of Quigley cannot be regarded as excessive, while it is exemplary. If Quigley's conduct as a convict is irreproachable, he will have to serve but twelve years, while the maximum penalty the court was empowered to inflict is twenty years, reducible by the same allowance for good conduct to fifteen. As the Recorder said, there was absolutely no reason why the maximum should not be inflicted upon Quigley, excepting his prompt and full confession, which was also an acknowledgment that the case against him could be proved. Forgery remained a capital offense long after capital punishment had ceased to be inflicted for other crimes against property. There was reason in the exception, because the crime strikes directly at the confidence without which commerce cannot be carried on nor society exist. It is fortunate that the circumstances of this case are such as to make the effect of it most exemplary in "the Street," where such an effect is most of all needed and salutary.

The Actor's Fund Benefit.

The receipts of the annual Actor's Fund benefit at the Empire Theatre yesterday afternoon were a little more than $1,700. The house was crowded and the performances were all excellent. The programme, arranged by Messrs. Daniel and Charles Frohman, contained nothing of permanent value that was new, but it was all good.

THE NEW BIJOU BURLETTA

Great Applause for "The Twentieth Century Girl" Last Night.

The great crowd in the Bijou Theatre last night—compartively great, as it filled the little house to overflowing—went into ecstacies of delight when Miss Cissy Fitzgerald, seated in one of the upper boxes, threw a handful of roses at Miss Lillian Thurgate, her substitute on the stage. It was, indeed, an affecting moment. But the crowd was in a perpetual state of delight from the beginning to the end of the performance. Wherefore we must conclude that "The Twentieth Century Girl"—words by Sydney Rosenfeld, music by Ludwig Englander—was successful. There is no other criterion. One cannot gravely examine such a thing to pick out its faults and its merits—to balance the sheep with the goats. Frankly speaking, there are more goats than sheep.

As for the comparative saltatorial skill of Cissy Fitzgerald and Lillian Thurgate, to decide finally about that, one would have to get in the mood of the elder Weller, when he described the superiority of the word "circumwent" to the word "circumscribe." It is probable that Miss Fitzgerald is the "tenderer" of the two, though we should never have thought of applying that particular word to her if the elder Weller's apt remarks had not come to mind. But Miss Thurgate is young, slender, tolerably good-looking, agile, and audacious.

Mr. Rosenfeld's burletta is in three acts, and the scene of it is in and near a villa on the Hudson. In plot, characters, prose dialogue, and lyrics, it is probably as good as "A Gaiety Girl," but in the performance there is no actress so piquant as Juliette Nesville, none so buoyant and graceful as Decima Moore, none so tactful and handsome as Maud Hobson, none so beautiful as Blanche Massey, and no men nearly so amusing as the little Major, who commanded the removal of the tea, and the youth who appeared as the cockney Pierrot. The scenery and dresses, however, are handsome, and Mr. Englander's music is all agreeable.

Mr. Rosenfeld's story concerns a girl who apes masculine ways and is nominated for Congress by an Irish-American "boss," not to be elected but "to beat Ferguson." This young lady, Percy Verance, has a guardian who wants to marry her. He objects to politics and men's clothes for women. So to cure this "girl bachelor" of her folly he transforms himself into a "boy spinster" and is a very droll object. Miss Helen Dauvray is the "girl bachelor" and Mr. Edwin Stevens the "boy spinster." Mr. John T. Kelly, said to be esteemed as a comic actor in Cairo, Ill., and Erie, Penn., is the Irish politician. A less amusing person never appeared at the Bijou, even in "farce-comedy." He was particularly disappointing last night, as a large number of persons who went to the show thought they were going to see the estimable "Rolling Mill" Kelly.

The broken-English Teuton of the variety halls, A. H. Wilson, is conspicuous in the performance, and his yodel is not to be despised, and Mr. Sidney Drew rushes in and out and makes memoranda on his shirt cuffs. Miss Dauvray, in her mannish attire, inevitably recalls her scenes with Mr. De Angelis in "The Prodigal Daughter," and Mr. Drew and she repeat some scenes they had in "The Whirlwind," by Mr. Rosenfeld, at the Standard Theatre, some years ago. These reminiscences are printed with the object of establishing a connection between "The Twentieth Century Girl," and drama.

As a matter of fact, it is an unpretentious thing. Miss Dauvray has not singing voice enough to be intrusted with so many songs, but she is expressive and frolicsome. Mr. Stevens sings bravely, and the voice of Miss Minnie Landes is often heard. Mr. Rosenfeld's lyrics are always singable, and the trio, "The Play's the Thing"; the topical song, "The Antidote"; the Broadway song, and the plaintive ballad of "The Ambitious Magpie," will probably be popular.

Michael MacNamara.....John T. Kelly
Nick Weddle.....Sidney Drew
Judson Dinglewort.....Edwin Stevens
Paul Whiffletree.....Archie Crawford
Prof. von Bilderbogen.....A. H. Wilson
Shrimps.....Harry Kelly
Ginger.....Samuel Fisher
Percy Verance.....Helen Dauvray
Molly.....Minnie Landes
Rose.....Edith Howe
Grace.....Lillian Thurgate
Miss Potts.....Jennie Weathersby

"SEMIRAMIDE" AT THE OPERA

Rossini's Florid Opera Performed Before an Audience of Good Size.

Rossini's "Semiramide" was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House last night before an audience of good size—for "Semiramide." It would be pretty safe to say that a very small precentage of the audience knew what it was all about. It is equally safe to say that very few cared. But, unfortunately, an opera which has no dramatic significance for an audience has no artistic excuse for existence. If one takes "Semiramide" seriously, he can look upon it only as deplorable. If he does not take it seriously, it is the funniest thing on the stage. The plot is one reeking mass of nameless horrors. Yet the stage pictures are all bright and agreeable, and the music is one continuous flow of suave melody embroidered all over with the graces of vocalization. To the average operagoer "Semiramide" is a tuneful opera in which several singers have opportunities for the display of the flexibility of their voices. The whole thing is no better than a costumed concert, and the limit of absurdity is reached in the florid duet, "O giorno d' orrore." As a matter of fact, "Semiramide" is not a representative opera; if it were, opera as a pretense of art would be an intolerable insult to human intelligence.

A performance of this opera means nothing but singing. It would be useless for any one to attempt to do anything serious in the way of characterization. M. Edouard de Reszke does it because he has an artistic conscience which will not let him wear a costume and a "make-up" without trying to make them mean something. But the more he acts, the more absurd becomes the nimble cavorting of his ponderous bass voice through Rossini's would-be tragic scales and shakes. He sings the music of Assur surprisingly well, and that is praise enough for any one in this opera.

It is not unlikely that managers will cease to bring "Semiramide" forward as long as there are singers like Mme. Melba and Mme. Scalchi to reel off the difficult passages to the delight of those who like that sort of thing for its own sake. As a sort of vocal concerto the opera has its uses as well as its abuses, and its music, as sung last night, can give pleasure to many. Mme. Melba was in good voice, and it is hardly necessary to say that she sang the measures allotted to the Queen with great brilliancy. She was heard at her best in "Bel raggio" and the ensuing "Dolce pensiero." Mme. Scalchi ingratiated herself with the audience by her boldness in attacking the cadenzas of "Ah, quel giorno." The two singers together aroused great enthusiasm by their admirable delivery of the duet, "Giorno d' orrore."

The other members of the cast were M. Mauguiere as the inoffensive Idreno, whose only scene is always cut out; Signor Viviani as the high priest Oroe, who knows all about what is going to happen and could end the trouble in the first act if he were anywhere except in a Rossinian community, and Signor de Vaschetti as the ghost of Nimus. The chorus and the Nineveh brass band were in very good form. The same cannot be said of the orchestra, which was at one time in great confusion. This afternoon "Manon" will be sung and in the evening "Rigoletto."

Shakespeare and Oysters.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In your issue of the 19th inst. I have read an extract which you make from the Gentleman's Magazine, in which is made the following statement:

We find that Shakespeare thrice uses the word "oyster." In reply to Mr. Falstaff's stern, "I will not lend thee a penny." Pistol cries, "Why, then all the world's mine oyster, which I with sword will open. Of Bolingbroke King Richard II. says, "Off goes his bonnet to an oyster wench." Then there is that piece of wisdom of the most philosophic and lovable fool in "Lear," (i. 5:)

Fool—Canst tell me how an oyster makes his shell?
Lear—No.
Fool—Nor I either.

But why should it omit what I suppose is Shakespeare's best-known reference to the oyster, when Benedict says:

"I will not be sworn, but love may transform me to an oyster; but I'll take my oath on it, till he have made an oyster of me he shall never make me such a fool!"

Or Touchstone's sage remark—

"Rich honesty dwells like a miser, Sir, in a poorhouse; as your pearl in your lone oyster!"

Newport, R. I., Jan. 22. SIDNEY WOLLETT.

RECORDER GOFF ON ROBERT BURNS

An Address Before the Scottish Society—Burns Society's Silver Anniversary

Caledonian Club's Dinner.

"A nicht wi' Burns in song and story," was the way the New-York Scottish Society styled its celebration of the one hundred and thirty-sixth anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, in the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall, last night.

Durward Lely gave a recital of the leading events of the poet's life and sang the poet's songs. Mrs. Lely accompanied her husband on the piano.

The chief feature of the evening was an address by Recorder John W. Goff.

"Burns," he said, "was a song bird of nature that flooded the land with melody. He was a bard of the people, and sang for the people and of the people. The human heart was what he touched, and it was upon the hearts of the people that Burn's played.

"This young Scottish farmer sprang neither from the highest nor the lowest ranks. Burns was not a diamond found in a clod. He came from good stock. It is not meet to belittle the advantages of learning, but it is a question if talent and rare genius may not be lost with deep, classical learning.

"As a graduate of a university, Burns would probably have been a master of the classics, a minister of the Kirk, or a hair-splitting country lawyer instead of a rare and original genius.

"Scotland has had other great poets, before and since Burns's time, but they could never sing as he sang."

The one hundred and thirty-sixth anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns and the silver anniversary of the Burns Society of New York were appropriately celebrated at Sutherland's, 64 Liberty Street, last night. Vice President Charles P. McClelland, David A. Munroe, John Foord, John Reid, James R. Cummings, Dr. F. Ferguson, and others made eulogistic speeches on Burns, Scotland, Scott, and kindred subjects.

Duncan MacGregor Crerar, President of the society, delivered an interesting address. Mr. Crerar is known as the "Breadalbane Bard," and was the original of the "Bard of Amulree" in William Black's "Stand Fast, Craig-Royston." He briefly reviewed the history of the Burns Society from its organization twenty-five years ago, and feelingly alluded to the many old and dear associations that had been severed by the death of members of the society. By the demise of Robert Louis Stevenson, Scottish literature, he said, has sustained its greatest loss since Scott laid down his pen and fell asleep. He paid a touching tribute to the late Thomas Carstairs Latto, author of "When We Were at the Schule," "The Kiss Ahint the Door," and many other lyrics, including one on Mr. Crerar himself.

At the close of his address Mr. Crerar read an ode entitled "Keep the Fire Aglow," written for the occasion at the request of a number of the older members of the society.

The "wee sma' oors" were devoted to loyal and patriotic toasts, interspersed with songs of Burns and Scotland.

The New-York Caledonia Club also celebrated the anniversary of the poet's birth in Caledonian Hall, Horatio Street, last night. The celebration consisted of a dinner, speechmaking, and dancing.

Chief James H. Cockburn made a brief speech.

Judge David McAdam responded to the toast, "Scotland and America," and the Rev. David Mitchell to the toast, "To the Lassies." The dinner was concluded with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne." Dancing followed.

A BLIZZARD IN IOWA AND KANSAS

The Worst Storm in Years Predicted—Traffic Impeded.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 25.—The snow and wind storm which commenced early this morning continues over Iowa to-night with increased fury, and the Signal Service officials here predict the worst blizzard in many years. The snowstorm, which came from the west, united with the one from the Gulf in Southeastern Iowa this morning, and has continued over the State.

Snow fell all day, and now lies from 8 to 15 inches deep, with little prospect of ceasing. The wind increased in velocity, and the mercury is now near zero. During the day the snow did not drift much, and nearly all trains were on schedule time, but to-night they are falling behind, and railroad men fear a blockade by morning. In Northern Iowa all trains have been delayed since noon.

In Dubuque, street car traffic is suspended. The same is true at Clinton and Cedar Rapids. The electric lines in Des Moines kept open until 6 o'clock to-night, but only a few cars were running at 10 o'clock. Much suffering is expected among live stock which is poorly fed because of lack of fodder due to the drouth.

ATCHISON, Kas., Jan. 25.—According to reports received here the snow storm which has been continuous for twenty-four hours is raging all over Northern Kansas with no sign of abating. Street cars are unable to run and railroad traffic will be interfered with before morning if the blizzard continues.

A LUNCHEON GIVEN BY MRS. LAMONT

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CHINESE DEFEATED AGAIN

A Battle with Artillery Only on the Outposts of Gen. Nogi.

YUNG-CHENG OYAMA'S HEADQUARTERS

The Peace Envoys Will Not Be Received at Mikado's Court if They Are Not Invested With All Powers.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A dispatch to the Central News from Tokio says that, under the date of Haiping, Jan. 24, (afternoon,) Gen. Nogi reports as follows:

"The Chinese, 10,000 strong, from Tai-Hai-Gen, advanced to our outermost lines of defense. Artillery only was employed on both sides. The enemy was soon routed, demoralized by our shrapnel, and retreated in two bodies, one to the northward, and the other taking a northwesterly direction."

A dispatch from Yung-Cheng, dated Jan. 23, (noon,) says Field Marshal Gen. Oyama has established his headquarters there. The third fleet of transports arrived at daybreak on Jan. 23, and the troops they conveyed were successfully landed. Most of the civilian inhabitants remaining in the vicinity are peacefully disposed. Fuel and water are very scarce.

The engineers are repairing the roads in order to enable the artillery to be moved rapidly. No opposition to landing troops has been met with, except on the occasion of landing the first detachments of marines, when the resistance of the Chinese battery was very feeble. The outposts do not now find any trace of the enemy, who has apparently retreated to Wei-Hai-Wei or into the interior.

The Chinese peace envoys are expected to arrive in Japan on Jan. 30.

The St. James Gazette publishes a dispatch from Shanghai which says that the Japanese Government will not receive the Chinese peace envoys until they are clothed with full power to conclude peace.

A dispatch from Pekin to the Central News says an unsettled feeling prevails there, and that fear of Japanese invasion of the city is increasing among the natives.

MEXICAN MARTIAL ATTITUDE.

Impression that the Dispute May Be Peacefully Settled Here.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 25.—The arrival of Guatemala's reply to Mexico's final demands has caused a considerable war fever throughout this district. As yet, however, nobody outside the Foreign Office has seen the reply. Rumors of every sort are afloat, most of them to the effect that the Guatemalan Government covers once more the old ground, seeking at once to evade the issue and to secure delay.

Ignacio Mariscal, Minister of Foreign Affairs, would say nothing of the document to-day, except that it was enormously long and would be laid before the Cabinet meeting to-morrow. A statement is expected from the Government soon after this meeting, although Señor Mariscal declined to say that it would be made.

The war scare has taken possession of almost everybody, foreign and native. Most of the foreign Ministers here are said to have informed their Governments that war is almost inevitable. The Government is buying horses and is working its small-arms factory night and day with double the usual number of men. The manufacture of ammunition is pressed forward with equal haste.

The Governor of this federal district has offered President Diaz two battalions to go to the front the moment war shall be declared. It is understood, however, that the Government does not intend to begin the war on land. The first hostile step, if Guatemala still refuses to yield, will be to blockade her ports.

Foreigners here express some doubt as to the effectiveness of such a blockade, since the Mexican Navy has but half a dozen small craft, manned by hardly 500 seamen and landsmen.

The War Department is all activity. The entire office forces are working over hours. The number of troops already on the frontier is 18,000, and several brigades are in readiness to be pushed to the front at a day's notice. There is no doubt that Mexico could put 50,000 men on the Guatemalan frontier within a week or ten days, should occasion demand. Reports from the probable seat of war are that the soldiers and officers are anxious to push forward at the command from headquarters.

It was reported yesterday at Salina Cruz, in the State of Oaxaca, that arrangements are being quickly made by the Mexican war authorities for the Guatemalan invasion as soon as hostilities are declared. The theory is that the armed corvette Zaragoza, the gunboat Oaxaca, and all the Mexican boats on the Pacific coast will be employed in landing troops at San José, Guatemala, or at some other convenient point.

Immediately on landing, the forces will be pushed with all possible speed across the country toward the capital, which lies only about fifty miles from the coast, and where it is naturally expected the hard fighting will occur. At the same time, the Mexican rural forces will be ready to start for various points on the border now occupied by Mexican troops and cavalry, sweeping through the country like a whirlwind. The rurales will aim to clear up things as they go, and be on hand and ready to co-operate with the sea forces by the time they have arrived before the City of Guatemala.

The artillery and other heavy guns will be shipped by sea, and, as the Guatemalans will probably do all in their power to prevent a landing of the Mexican forces, it is evident that the artillery mounted on the Mexican ships, and that designed for besieging service, will be immediately brought into play. In this event, as there are several good landing places along the Guatemalan coast, there will be no difficulty in eluding opposition, should it be shown at the regular harbor. The Guatemalan forces are too small to make a good fight at more than one or two points, and so Mexico will probably have little trouble in gaining land.

A telegram has been received at the United States Legation here from Secretary Gresham, expressing President Cleveland's hope that Mexico and Guatemala would agree upon some favorable means of settling the boundary dispute between themselves or, failing in that, would agree upon a reference of the controversy to friendly arbitration. This message has been transmitted to President Diaz.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Inquiry at the Mexican and Guatemalan Legations to-day elicited the fact that no information of an official character concerning the trouble had been received for several days.

Señor Romero, the Mexican Minister, who is thoroughly familiar with the controversy, through his association with it in the initiatory stages, when he dwelt on the borders of the region in dispute, maintains that there will be no war. He made this same statement when the present threatening phase of the controversy was brought to public notice, and has been consistent in the declaration. Señor Romero says that the points in dispute between Mexico and her neighbor are not sufficiently serious to bring about hostilities, and he looks to a peaceable settlement of the matter.

Señor Arriaga, the Guatemalan Minister here, declined to discuss the pending controversy on the ground that it was a delicate matter of diplomatic negotiations.

It is learned on good authority that the prospects of a settlement of the dispute depend largely on the interpretation of the treaty of 1882 between Mexico and Guatemala. It was in that year that a situation prevailed somewhat similar to the present one. Mexico was on the point of declaring war on Guatemala, when Mr. Frelinghuysen, then Secretary of State, tendered the friendly offices of the United States, and the dispute was temporarily adjusted without bloodshed.

The treaty which resulted did not indicate very clearly the extent to which the United States Government would be called on to exercise its good offices. An indication of what the powers of the United States were to be in any subsequent dispute is contained in a letter from Señor Fernando Cruz of Guatemala to Secretary Frelinghuysen, dated San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 14, 1882, as follows:

A frank and friendly understanding having been reached with the representative of the Mexican Republic at Washington, the preliminary basis of a treaty was signed at New-York on the 12th of August last. According to said basis, the dividing line between the Republic of Guatemala and that of Mexico will be drawn, the Province of Chiapas and its Department of Soconusco, being considered as an integral part of the territory of the United States of Mexico. According to the same basis, when the line is drawn, actual possession is to be respected, and if the two Governments cannot agree a commission will be appointed to draw it; and, according to said basis, in case of disagreement, recourse will be had to the Government of the United States of America, in order that his Excellency the President, may decide it in the capacity of arbitrator, without appeal.

Ex-Gov. Isaac P. Gray, the present American Minister to Mexico, arrived in Washington to-day, and visited the Department of State. He said he did not think that war would be declared between Mexico and Guatemala, but the differences between the two countries would be adjusted through peaceful negotiations. Further than to express this opinion rather positively, he declined to talk, his reluctance to discuss the subject being explained by the fair presumption that his presence here is not disconnected from the affair itself.

The confidence expressed by Minister Gray that hostilities would be avoided is general in official circles. It seems to be founded more upon the known helplessness of Guatemala to make any practical show of force against her powerful neighbor than upon any withdrawal or modification of Mexico's ultimatum, which by its terms required a final reply by Guatemala yesterday.

On the other hand, no doubt is expressed as to the accuracy of the press dispatches which report that Guatemala declines to pay an indemnity or withdraw its citizens from the disputed territory. In making this reply, it is believed, Guatemala has received assurance of United States intervention for a solution without resort to arms, and although this cannot be specifically confirmed at the State Department, it is well known that the new differences between the two countries have been under consideration by Secretary Gresham for at least a year.

The dispute is one of long standing, and the United States has always been a prominent party to the negotiations in behalf of securing its termination. In 1882 it was decided that a scientific commission should survey the new boundary line and erect permanent monuments, the citizens of the two countries to remain in possession of their claims until the work was completed. It is claimed that Mexico never fulfilled this agreement, though surveys were made by both parties. The territory, which is small, is covered with heavy forests, and its inhabitants live altogether in lumber camps.

A year ago Mexico demanded that Guatemala lumbermen should recede beyond the line established by the Mexican surveyors, which differs from that established by the Guatemalan engineers, and the ultimatum which Guatemala was yesterday called upon to answer insisted upon the immediate evacuation of the district and the payment of an indemnity for Mexico's expense in assembling troops near the border, an amount estimated at over $1,000,000.

Guatemala's sole claim is that her citizens should not be dispossessed except under the provisions of the treaty of 1882, that is after the line is agreed upon, and that she has nothing to do with the support of Mexican troops. Guatemala relies upon the moral support of the United States in this contention. This has more than once been extended in the course of the controversy.

A prominent citizen of Costa Rica, now in Washington, declares that on account of the prevailing jealousy between the Central American republics, none of them would aid Guatemala against Mexico, as they had heretofore done. Guatemala is the largest of the Central American States, and her energetic President is reputed to have an insatiable anxiety to be President of a united Central American republic. This well-informed citizen of Costa Rica says he is convinced that the action of Mexico in the present instance was due to an effort on the part of President Diaz to strengthen his power in Mexico, which needed a patriotic stimulus very badly at present, because of the depreciation of silver and the consequent deplorable condition of agricultural interests.

He called attention to the fact that President Diaz, as well as Señor Romero, the Mexican Minister at Washington, were the largest property owners of the extreme southern part of Mexico, as, perhaps, supplying an additional incentive to the movement for extending Mexico's possessions in that direction.

RIBOT FORMING A CABINET.

Journals of the Opposition Pretend He Is Partial to Britain.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—M. Ribot went to the Elysée at 9 o'clock this evening, and told M. Faure that he was progressing in forming a Cabinet

It is believed that M. Hanotaux, the last Minister of Foreign Affairs, ex-Premier Loubet, and Deputy Maurice Lebon have consented to serve.

The Opposition newspapers violently denounce the prospective Ribot Ministry. La France publishes an article on the subject under the caption "France Sold to England," and La Patrie heads its article "The English in Power."

M. Ribot's English learning is not a grave provocation to charge him with English partiality, but it is evidently sufficient for the class of journals that make the charge. He has written a biography of Lord Erskine and an essay on the "Acte du 5 Août 1873 pour l'Establissement d'une cour Suprême de Justice en Angleterre."

BARATIERI HAILED IN TRIUMPH.

Lazarists Protest that They Did Not Conspire Against Italy.

ROME, Jan. 25.—A dispatch from Massowah says that Gen. Baratieri was received magnificently yesterday on his return from his victorious campaign against the Mahdists. As peace has been restored in Italian Africa, the Government will send either very few reinforcements or none at all.

The Lazarists, who were expelled by Gen. Baratieri because they excited natives against the Italians have sent to Rome a memorial to the effect that they in no way conspired against the Italian authorities.

Impending Bulgarian Revolution.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Frankfurter Zeitung says a revolution is impending in Bulgaria. The movement, which aims at the deposition of Prine Ferdinand from the Bulgarian throne, is under the concerted leadership of ex-Premier Stambuloff and M. Zankoff, the notorious agitator, who recently returned from exile by virtue of a grant of amnesty by the Government.

Armenians Denounced by Clergy.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A dispatch to The Times from Constantinople says the papers in the Turkish capital publish a letter from the Armenian clergy in Adrianople addressed to the Sultan. The letter thanks his Majesty for the benefits enjoyed by his Armenian subjects and denounces the conduct of certain insensate Armenians who are seeking to disturb order by intrigues in Asia Minor.

Resources of Anti-Parnellites.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Justin McCarthy, leader of the anti-Parnellites and Chairman of their Parliamentary organization, has published the financial statement of his party for 1894. According to this statement, the party received contributions of £3,000 from Canada, £2,700 from the United States, £490 from Australia, New-Zealand, and Newfoundland, £5,250 from Ireland, and £980 from Great Britain.

An Imitation of Casimir-Perier.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 25.—M. de Lantsheere, President of the House of Representatives, resigned his office to-day because the majority failed to help him defeat the obstructive tactics of the Socialists. The sitting was suspended when he announced his resignation, and considerable consternation was manifested by the Deputies.

Imperial Homage to Churchill.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Emperor William II. has sent a wreath for Lord Randolph Churchill's coffin and a message of condolence to his widow.

Twelve Lives Lost.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The British steamer Escurial, from Cardiff for Fiume, has been wrecked off Portreath. The ship went to pieces, and only seven out of her crew of nineteen were saved.

Death of Vatican Librarian.

ROME, Jan. 25.—Mgr. Carini, Librarian of the Vatican, died suddenly to-day during service in St. Peter's. The Pope was shocked greatly by the news of his death.

Wagner Festival Projects.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Daily News correspondent in Berlin says: "There will be no Baireuth festival in 1895, but merely rehearsals next Autumn of the Nibelungen Ring, which will be revived in splendid style in July, 1896. A Wagner festival will be given in Munich in August and September for the benefit of British and American tourists."

A Grandson of the Queen Betrothed.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Central News learns that Prince Alfred, only son of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, is betrothed to the Duchess Elsa of Wurtemberg.

The Dissolution of the Boule.

ATHENS, Jan. 25.—The sittings of the Chamber of Deputies have been suspended for a fortnight in view of a dissolution.

Fatal Earthquake in Persia.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A dispatch from Teheran says that about 200 deaths were caused by the recent earthquake at Kuchan.

Serious Illnes of Jules Guesde.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—M. Jules Guesde, Socialist leader in the Chamber of Deputies, is seriously ill.

THE PROBLEM OF CARRYING POWDER

It Is Causing Ordnance Officers Much Embarrassment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The naval ordnance officers are seriously embarrassed by the refusal of the New-England transportation companies to carry smokeless powder and other explosives for the navy. The powder is made at the Newport laboratory and shipped to Indian Head for testing and thence to the various stations and vessels of war. The railroad and steamship companies outside of New-England do not hesitate to carry the powder, and when it is desired, transportation companies will readily take powder across the continent from Washington or New-York. This unwillingness on the part of the New-England companies compels the ordnance people to await the appearance of a Government ship at Newport before the powder can be shipped to Washington for trial. There are several lots ready for shipment already. The navy is having much success with its Newport smokeless powder. Recently a composition suitable for firing in a four-pounder was tested at Indian Head with satisfactory results.

VESSELS ARE WAITING FOR CREWS

Four of Them Are Now Ready to be Placed in Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—If there were enough enlisted men in the navy, the Secretary would put four vessels into commission at once. They are the Amphritite, the Lancaster, the Boston, and the Marion. At present, however, there is scant force to man the vessels already on the active list. If Congress authorizes the employment of 2,000 additional men, the ships first to be taken off the reserve list will be the four named. The service is seriously hampered by the insufficiency of men, and at no distant day the navy will be found with vessels in readiness for the service which must lie at the navy yards for want of crews.

The Amphritite and the Lancaster, when placed in commission, will probably be attached to the North Atlantic Station, and the Boston and the Marion will be connected with the Pacific Squadron. There is some talk also of sending the Boston to Asiatic waters.

MIDNIGHT SHOTS BY POLICE

A Large Crowd Got Too Near the Ridgewood Stables.

There was trouble at Ridgewood at midnight, and volleys from police pistols did considerable damage to the atmosphere and the feelings of sleepy residents.

A large crowd gathered too near the stables, and the police convinced it that distance was desirable.

The strikers and their friends cut wires in Gates Avenue, in one place taking out 100 feet.

The saloon in Palmetto Street, over which the strikers meet, was closed at the points of revolvers.

Barnard College to Appeal for Aid.

The Board of Trustees of Barnard College, the only college for women in this city, adopted resolutions yesteruay approving plans for extending the facilities of the college, and expressing pleasure in hearing the announcement of Dean Emily James Smith that some unknown friend of the institution had made a munificent proposal to extend the advantages for students in mathematics, political science, and history.

The Trustees propose to raise $150,000 for a building site, which is to be within 500 feet of Columbia's new grounds, on Morningside Heights. They have already received $100,000 from the person. They intendt ot make a public appeal to citizens.

The college now has 121 students and 19 graduates.

Emily L. Gregory, Ph. D., head of the department of botany, received the title of Professor from the Trustees yesterday, with the permission of Columbia College.

It Is the Buyer Who Must Look Out.

From The Boston Herald.

Chief Justice Peters of Maine, in making a charge in a case in court last week, removed a certain weight of responsibility from the shoulders of the horse jockey. He said that in driving a bargain it is allowable to use a certain amount of "trader's talk," in which the buyer is to believe at his own risk. "The law cannot hold a man responsible for everything he may say in driving a trade," said Judge Peters, "it cannot. It expects the buyer to use ordinary precautions, and if he gets cheated by believing all the chaffering indulged in by the seller, he must necessarily suffer. The law steps in only in case of fraud, defined according to legal statutes."

Slashed Her Throat in the Street.

Thomas S. Smith, twenty-seven years old, a motorman, who said he lived at 1,819 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, walked behind Mrs. Margaret Tuttle, fifty-two years old, of 416 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, on Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-ninth and One Hundred and Fortieth Streets, last night, and cut her thoat in three places with a table knife.

She was taken to the Manhattan Hospital in a precarious condition and he was arrested. After he cut Mrs. Tuttle's throat he ran away, but rendered himself to the first policeman he met, telling him that he had cut a woman's throat.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:25 A. M.—647 West Forty-ninth Street; Richard Olcott, stable; seven horses burned; damage, $1,200.
2:20 A. M.—225 Mercer Street; no damage.
6 A. M.—645 West Forty-ninth Street; stable ruins; no damage.
6:40 A. M.—24 Ludlow Street; Schapse Zitre, dwelling; damage trifling.
7 A. M.—81 Crosby Street; Blumenthal Brothers, cloakmakers; damage, $125.
10:30 A. M.—1,895 Third Avenue; Yea Hen, Chinese laundry; damage, $25.
12:45 P. M.—419 West Thirty-second Street; Michael Mahoney, dwelling; damage slight.
5:15 P. M.—151 East Thirty-ninth Street; Robert A. Finley; damage, $1,000.
6:30 P. M.—250 West Seventy-third Street; Mrs. L. M. Lockwood; damage slight.
10 P. M.—151 Wooster Street; Outi & O'Rest; damage, $25.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Martin W. Cooke of Rochester is at the Waldorf.

—State Senator Henry J. Coggeshall is at the Metropole.

—Congressman James J. Belden of Syracuse is at the Windsor.

—Public Printer Thomas E. Benedict of Washington is at the Park Avenue.

—Don M. Dickinson of Detroit, Railroad Commissioner Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica, and John Stetson of Boston are at the Hoffman.

—Gen. John W. Noble of St. Louis, H. Clay Evans of Tennessee, and ex-Gov. Samuel T. Hauser of Montana are at the Fifth Avenue.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

GOLD RESERVE SHRINKING

Continued from Page 1.

June 23, 1894, when exports reached $7,975,000. This week's shipments rank second in volume.

THE TALK IN WASHINGTON.

General Expectation There that There Will Be a Sale of Bonds Soon.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—With the gold reserve down to $56,582,858, the question is being asked at the Treasury and at the Capitol how long it will be before another bond issue is authorized. The extent of the withdrawals in New-York and Boston to-day and yesterday has caused amazement. The news of the great depletion of the gold reserve was brought to the Senate about 2 o'clock and caused more or less talk. The silver Senators said the heavy withdrawals undoubtedly were part of a plan to induce the President to order another bond issue without delay. Mr. Teller said that he could see no reason for alarm in the figures relating to the gold reserve. The reserve might be reduced to $40,000,000 or even $25,000,000 without giving cause for alarm, he added. Of course the Government would receive greenbacks or United States notes in exchange for this gold and he could see no reason why, in case the reserve should continue to be lowered, the Secretary of the Treasury should not demand of the New-York banks, in case his relations with them were not strained, that they furnish him with gold in exchange for this paper. Mr. Teller assumes that the banks have all the gold they need and that they would not refuse to come to the rescue of the Treasury.

Bad as the financial outlook is, it has not reached the point where the Republicans of the Senate are willing to sink partisanship and aid the Democrats in devising some plan of relief. Even should they resolve to be patriotic in this respect, the Democratic Senators are divided as to the proper method of procedure, and it is by no means certain that they could get together on any bill. Conservative Democrats think that the Smith bill, which calls for the appointment of a monetary commission and the issue of bonds to enable the Treasury to tide over its present difficulty, ought to be passed, but the silver men on both sides of the chamber oppose it, and there does not appear to be any possibility of its passage.

The policy of the Republicans to hold themselves aloof was well illustrated in the caucus this morning of Republican Senators. The financial question was not taken up, and the only inference is that the Republicans propose to let the Democrats assume the responsibility of trying to stem the tide against the Treasury. Prominent Republicans persist in the statement that, if the Democrats are willing to increase tariff rates, they will help them with such legislation, but that they will not have anything to do with the currency question.

Several Democratic Senators said to-day to a correspondent of The New-York Times that they believed the revenues of the Government inside of three months would be sufficient to meet the demands, and that it would be better to increase the revenues by advancing duties.

A report was current to-day at the Capitol that Mr. Cleveland would send a message to the Congress relating to the present condition of the gold reserve, but the session came to a close without the appearance of any document of this kind, and it is not believed that Mr. Cleveland has any intention of writing any such communication.

There was a natural anxiety all day in the Treasury Department over the gold situation. Assistant Secretary Curtis was in frequent communication by the long-distance telephone with Assistant United States Treasurer Jordan, at New-York.

At the Cabinet meeting a message from New-York, stating that, up to 12 M., $4,700,000 in gold already had been withdrawn, with more withdrawals in sight, was delivered to Secretary Carlisle at the White House. It was laid before the Cabinet, and formed a part of the general discussion of the financial situation which was in progress.

After the Cabinet meeting, Secretary Carlisle was for some time closeted with Assistant Secretary Curtis. Mr. Curtis afterward stated that there was no public announcement to be made. The gold drain, he said, had been heavy, but there was nothing in the situation to cause uneasiness. The general Treasury condition was good and the receipts continued heavy.

Assayer Mason, at New-York, was authorized to-day by telegraph to sell gold bars for export at an additional charge of one-eighth of 1 per cent. over the weight value. This was done under Section 3 of the act of March 3, 1891, which empowers the Assayer to sell gold bars "with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, but not otherwise." The extra one-eighth of 1 per cent. covers assay expenses.

If Congress shall not become acquainted with the true condition of the Treasury, it will not be the fault of Secretary Carlisle. The new daily statement of the Treasury's condition, by direction of Secretary Carlisle, sent daily to the President, each member of the Cabinet, and each Senator and Representative in Congress.

LEGISLATION IN THE HOUSE.

Changes in Law as to Gold Certificates and Reissue of Notes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1896, was disposed of by the House to-day. The total amount carried by the bill as it passed was $39,037,721.50, a net increase of $497,000 over the amount as reported. The bulk of the increase was due to the requirements of the new Printing bill.

Two important changes in legislation are made by the bill. One restores to the Secretary of the Treasury the discretion that formerly was vested in him to issue notes of such denominations as he may deem best, instead of being restricted to the reissue of such denominations as may be canceled and retired.

The other relates to gold certificates and amends the law authorizing the issue of gold certificates so as to stop printing them and make them non-receivable for customs dues after July 1, 1895, and forbids their use by national banks in their reserves.

An amendment to the bill offered by Mr. Tate (Dem., Ga.,) to strike out the clause permitting the use of the appropriation for information and detection of violations caused an animated debate.

Mr. Denson (Dem., Ala.,) said that the maintenance and pay of informers, as provided in the paragraph, was an outrage upon the free institutions of the Government and the liberties of its citizens. The provision in the bill was antagonized also by Messrs. Settle, Tate, and Swanson, (Dem., Va.)

Mr. Sayers closed the discussion in a ten-minute speech that drew about him all the members on the floor. From some figures which he held in his hand, he said, it was easy to be seen why the gentlemen from North Carolina, Georgia, and other States were opposed to the appropriation to enforce the law. Before the corn crop of last year had been gathered 455 illicit distilleries had been seized. Of these, 183 were in North Carolina and 132 in Georgia.

A Voice—Any illicit distillers in Texas?

Mr. Sayers—There is none. The law is observed in that State. Moonshine whisky is made in these other States and shipped into Texas, and we want to stop it.

Several Members—It goes, evidently, where there is the greatest demand for it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Simpson, (Pop., Kan.,)—Do I understand the gentleman to say there are no illicit distilleries in Texas?

Mr. Sayers—There is none in that State.

Mr. Simpson—That must be because there are no hills there to hide behind. [Laughter.]

Mr. Sayers—Well, Mr. Chairman, we don't carry it around in canes as they do in Kansas. [Laughter.] Texas does not pretend to be a prohibition State and then violate the law in every nook and corner. [Loud laughter.]

The amendment was rejected.

The paragraphs containing appropriations fro the Bureau of Engraving and Printing having been taken up, Mr. Sayers, in order to test the sense of the committee, offered an amendment providing that no part of the appropriation for the bureau be used in the printing of notes of a larger denomination than those which may have been canceled and retired. This proviso is contained in the present law and restricts the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury in the matter of changing the denomination of bills retired.

The amendment was opposed by Mr. Springer, (Dem., Ill.,) who said the Secretary of the Treasury desired the elimination of the proviso, believing that by so doing he would be enabled to secure a wider circulation of silver certificates of small denominations by exchanging the small greenbacks for those of larger denominations.

Mr. Coombs (Dem., N. Y.,) offered an amendment providing that no part of the appropriation shall be used for printing gold certificates, and "that so much of Section 12 of the act of 1882, entitled 'An act to enable national banking associations to extend their corporate existence, and for other purposes,' as authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to receive deposits of gold coin with the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and to issue certificates thereon, be and the same is hereby repealed, and all such certificates hereafter received into the Treasury shall be canceled."

The Sayers amendment was rejected by a vote of 74 to 87, and Mr. Coombs's amendment to prohibit the printing of gold certificates and to repeal the law authorizing the issue of gold certificates was agreed to without a division.

Another amendment offered by Mr. Coombs was agreed to, providing that after July 1, 1895, gold certificates shall not be received for customs dues nor counted as part of the lawful reserve of any national bank.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Dr. Joseph Fanyou.

Dr. Joseph Fanyou, a prominent physician, who had been practicing in New-York City for about twenty years, but who had a residence in Bridgeport, Conn., died at his home in that city yesterday. He had a tooth extracted about a week ago, and the gum was cut and cocoaine used in the operation. A cold settled in the cavity and, in spite of the best medical attendance, he died, after great suffering. He was fifty-four years old and was connected with prominent families of revolutionary times, being a great-grandson of Col. St. Martin.

William Ferris.

William Ferris, a member of the Board of Education of Brooklyn, died at his home, at 783 Monroe Street, yesterday morning. He was forty-five years old and was appointed a member of the Board of Education in 1890 by Mayor Chapin, and reappointed by Mayor Boody. Death was due to hasty consumption. He was a prominent member of the Bushwick Democratic Club. He leaves a wife and two children.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Notice was posted at the Cotton Exchange yesterday of the death of Alexander W. Blakemore, at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 21. He was fifty-eight years old and a member of the firm of Blakemore, Mayo & Co., dealers in Kentucky tobacco and in cotton. The firm formerly had a branch house in this city, but Mr. Blakemore had not been here for business in several years.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

New-London, Conn., Jan. 25.—The torpedo boat Ericsson is to be hauled out of the water next week, to remain on the skids on the wharf about three months, until moderate weather comes for a trial.

Hudson, N. Y., Jan. 25.—William F. Rossman, Jr., the Hudson River National Bank defaulter, who pleaded guilty, was this morning sentenced to Dannemora Prison for five years by Judge Fursman.

South Carolina's Tobacco Industry.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 25.—A local paper will publish to-morrow a special tobacco edition reviewing the development of the tobacco-growing industry in the Pee Dee section of South Carolina in the last few years. Ten years ago not one pound of tobacco was grown in South Carolina for market. Last year 1,000,000 pounds were raised and marketed in Darlington County alone. The tobacco acreage will be increased this year from 500 to 600 per cent., and a total crop of at least 5,000,000 pounds is expected.

Those who are worn out, rheumatic, and feeble, should use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM will save your hair.

MARRIED.

GOODRIDGE—POULLAIN.—On Thursday, Jan. 24, 1895, at Baltimore, by the Rev. Edward Goodridge, Katharine Elizabeth, daughter of the late Philip Poullain, to E. Read Goodridge.

ZABRISKIE — BULKELEY. — On Wednesday, Jan. 23, at Trinity Church, Portland, Conn., by the Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Bishop of Connecticut, assisted by the Rev. O. H. Raftry, rector, Dr. John Barrea Zabriskie of Flatbush, L. I., to Annie Elizabeth Bulkeley.

DIED.

BARTLETT.—On the 23d inst., Medora Sibley, widow of the late Abner Bartlett and daughter of the late Rufus Easton of St. Louis, Mo., in the 72d year of her age.
Funeral private.
St. Louis and Philadelphia papers please copy.

BLUM.—On Wednesday, Jan. 23, Clara, widow of the late Alexander Blum, after a short illness, in the 54th year of her age.
Funeral from her late residence, 15 East 69th St., Sunday, Jan. 27, at 9:30 A. M. Please omit flowers.

BUCHANAN.—Suddenly, of heart failure, Thursday, Jan. 24, at his home, Fort Place, St. George, S. I., James A. Buchanan, formerly of Baltimore, Md.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment in Baltimore.

CORY.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Jan. 24, 1895, Moses F. Cory, in his 68th year.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 330 South Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DARRACOTT.—In this city, on Thursday, the 24th inst., Franklin Darracott, in his 75th year.
Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 136 East 16th St., on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 12 M. Interment at Andover, Mass.

ELLIMAN.—On Jan. 23, 1895, Jessie J., wife of Charles B. Elliman.
Funeral services at her late residence, Prospect Av., New-Brighton, S. I., on Saturday, Jan. 26, at 12:15 P. M.

GRANNISS.—Suddenly, on Thursday evening, Jan. 24, James E. Granniss, President of the Tradesmen's National Bank.
Funeral from his late residence, The Langham, 661 5th Av., on Saturday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock. Friends will kindly omit flowers.

HARRISON.—On Friday, 25th inst., at her residence, 437 Lexington Av., New-York, Emily De Wilton, wife of Thos. F. Harrison.
Funeral private.

LOOMIS.—At his late residence, 19 West 34th St., in this city, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., Alfred L. Loomis, M. D.
Funeral services will be held in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., on Saturday, Jan. 26, at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Kindly omit flowers.

THE NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.—Fellows are invited to attend the funeral services of our late associate, Alfred L. Loomis, M. D., LL. D., at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., Saturday, Jan. 26, 10 A. M. JOSEPH D. BRYANT, M. D., President.
REGINALD H. SAYRE, M. D., Secretary.

MERSEREAU.—On Friday, Jan. 25, 1895, Dorothy Vernon, only child of Eliza L. Vanderveer and Nicholas Rossi Mersereau, aged 11 months.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents, 212 President St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 27th inst., at 3 P. M.

MYNOTTE.—After a short illness, Thursday morning, Jan. 24, in the 27th year of her age, Frances Frances Disturnell, wife of Edward Mynotte, Jr., and daughter of Mary G. and Furman B. Rogers.
Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 42 Willow St., Brooklyn, N. Y., at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening. Interment private.

PEYSER.—Friday, Jan. 25, after a short illness, Gertrude Marie, eldest daughter of John and Elizabeth F. Peyser, at her late residence, 126 Hooper St., Brooklyn.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

VANDERBURGH.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 25, 1895, Alice A., eldest daughter of the late Samuel D. Vanderburgh of New-York, in the 81st year of her age.
Funeral services at her late residence, 225 East 5th St., Plainfield, on Monday, Jan. 28, at 10 A. M., on arrival of 9:10 A. M. train from New-York, foot of Liberty St. Interment in Greenwood.

WHITNEY.—Jan. 24, Roger Van Rensselaer, son of Alfred R. and Mary L. Whitney, in the 6th year of his age.
Fuueral from All Souls' Episcopal Church, 66th St. and Madison Av., Saturday, Jan. 26, at 11:30 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

Special Notices.

A STEREOPTICON LECTURE BY REV. FREDERIC J. Gauld, on "St. Paul and the Gentiles," will be given at the regular musical service of All Souls' Church, 20th St. and 4th Av., Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock. Reproductions of the finest paintings of the great masters will be exhibited. A fine musical programme will also be rendered, as follows:
Praeludium, overture Egmont.....Beethoven
Anthem, "The Radiant Morn Hath Passed Away".....Woodward
Motett, "Gallia".....Gounod
Response, "Saviour, Breathe an Evening Blessing".....Hoyt
Stereopticon lecture, "St. Paul".....Rev. Frederic J. Gauld
Postludium, "Pilgrim Chorus".....Wagner
All are cordially invited.

BANGS & CO.,
739 AND 741 BROADWAY,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
FRIDAY, FEB. 1, AT 3:30 P. M.,
One hundred Rare and Beautiful
BOOKS,
including the original designs to the Quantin edition of the tales of Edgar Allan Poe and other rarities—many of the books in original and elegant bindings by famous binders.
To be sold for account of
MESSRS. DUPRAT & CO.

A.—A.—A.—A.—THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR artificial teeth at the World's Fair was granted to Dr. HENRY F. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., corner 46th. Specialty, artificial teeth; expression restored.

Desks and Office Furniture in great variety manufactured by T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton St.

Special Notices.

AT THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH.
ON PUBLIC EXHIBITION,
FROM 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.,
RARE OLD JAPANESE PAINTINGS AND PRINTS, BRONZES, LACQUERS, &c.,
BELONGING TO
FUMIHIRA SIRASU,
TOKYO,
TO BE SOLD AT ABSOLUTE AUCTION
ON TUESDAY NEXT, JAN. 29,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS AT 2:30 AND 8 O'CLOCK P. M.
—ALSO—
A COLLECTION OF ANTIQUES AND CURIOS,
BELONGING TO THE
HON. LOUIS PETICH,
ITALIAN EX-MINISTER TO MEXICO AND PERU.
COMPRISING
SPANISH FURNITURE OF THE 16th CENTURY, CARVINGS, BRONZES, PAINTINGS, GLASS, CHINA, EMBROIDERIES, BROCADES, &c.
TO BE SOLD AT ABSOLUTE AUCTION ON THURSDAY, JAN. 31, AND
FOLLOWING DAYS AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
**Catalogues Mailed on Application.
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Stanley Middleton,	Irving R. Wiles,
Carle J. Blenner,	Chas. H.

CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL EXAMINATION BY FOUR STATES' INSURANCE DEPARTMENTS.

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK CITY.

E. B. HARPER, - - - - - - - - President.

COMMISSIONERS' CERTIFICATE.

New-York City, January 24, 1895.

We, the Insurance Commissioners and Superintendents of the States of Illinois, Ohio, Texas, and South Dakota, do hereby certify that we have been for the last two months engaged in **an exhaustive and thorough examination of the books and accounts of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association** and of all receipts and disbursements during the period extending from the 1st day of January, 1894, to the 13th day of November, 1894.

We further certify that we have carefully checked and proved all items; that the loans on bond and mortgage have been checked and verified; that stocks and bonds have been accounted for through receipts held for deposits; that cash on hand has been counted, and that cash deposited with sundry banks has been proved by the books of said banks or by proper certificates therefrom; that the real estate has been valued upon the basis of net rentals and from information derived from reliable sources, and that the operations of the Association have been subjected to a thorough examination in which every facility has been afforded us by the officers and managers, **every book, record, and source of information having been laid open to us without reservation.**

We further certify that we find the Association possessed of admitted invested and non-invested **assets** on the said November 13th, 1894, to the amount of **$4,228,120.93**, and of contingent mortuary assets to the amount of **$1,340,490.31**, making **gross assets** as of said date to the amount of **$5,568,611.24**; that against said assets we have charged actual liabilities to the amount of $675,767.84 (including bonds but not bond statements) and contingent mortuary liabilities to the amount of $1,175,041.32, making the **surplus** of the Association on basis of gross invested and non-invested assets **$3,552,353.09,** and on basis of gross assets (contingent mortuary assets and liabilities being included) **$3,717,802.08**

We further certify that we have verified by a competent expert the value of the Association's interest in the building known as the Mutual Reserve Building, and that we are satisfied that its value is largely in excess of the amount at which it stands upon the Association's books. We further certify that we have made a very careful examination of the death claims paid by the Association during the period covered by this examination, and that we are of the opinion that **the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association pays its death claims honorably and promptly, and that it does not in any case wilfully attempt to resist payment of any honest death claim that is made upon it;** and that the work of the death-claim department is handled with all possible dispatch and in such a way that the most critical can have no just cause or reasonable ground of complaint. While under the operation of the fundamental principle of the Association which calls for the collection after death of the sum required to pay a claim, there may be some seeming delay, **payment is just as sure as with any other company or association,** which fact is fully established by our examination. We further certify that we have made a personal examination of the methods of the Medical Department, and feel warranted in saying that **the utmost care is exercised in the selection of risks, and that in this respect the Association will compare favorably with any other life insurance company or association.**

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto subscribed our respective names, in the City of New-York, the day and year above written.

[Seal]

Bradford K Dunfee
Insurance Superintendent, State of Illinois, Chairman.

Jno. C. Kellogg Smith
Insurance Commissioner and Examiner, State of Texas.

W. W. Hahn
Superintendent of Insurance, State of Ohio.

C. H. Anderson
Examiner, State of South Dakota.

MANY EDITORS AT DINNER

Republicans Entertain Their State Association.

SPEECH OF WELCOME BY GEN. PORTER

Many Women Listen to the After-Dinner Talk—Addresses by Chauncey M. Depew, J. A. Sleicher, and Others.

A dinner was given to the members of the Republican Editorial Association of the State of New-York last night at Delmonico's by a committee of Republicans of this city of which Gen. Horace Porter was Chairman.

All of the members of the association who attended the annual meeting of that body in this city during the last two days were present at the dinner. Many of them were accompanied by their wives, who occupied the gallery in the banquet room and listened to the speeches that followed the dinner.

The editors had elected W. J. Arkell President of their association at their day session yesterday, and had been received by the Mayor and at the New Manhattan Athletic Club.

Gen. Porter presided at the dinner and acted as toastmaster. He announced the fact that the New-Yorkers present were "assassinated with delight to see their brethren from up country." He welcomed them in a speech in which he said that "the first half of a man's life is spent in trying to get his name in a newspaper and the last half in trying to have it kept out."

Gen. Porter introduced as the first speaker John A. Sleicher of The Mail and Express.

Mr. Sleicher, the outgoing President of the association, spoke of the delightful entertainment which the editors had received in New-York, and declared that editors of the rural press are the men who publish papers for wise men. Without their efforts, he said, the grand victory which the Republicans won last Fall could not have been secured. He spoke of the work that Dr. Depew did during the last campaign, from the back of a private car, and assured his hearers that "Dr. Depew is never so happy as when he has a movable campaign."

After Mr. Sleicher had exhausted his allotted time, Dr. Chauncey M. Depew was introduced. He kept his auditors applauding during his entire speech. He said that he, and most of the successful men in New-York, came from where the hayseeds are and the blossoms blow.

Dr. Depew referred to Russell Sage, who was present, and said: "For the first time in the memory of Uncle Russell, the country is all over Republican.

"Tammany has succeeded with foreigners by stating to them that the silk stockings are all Republicans, and are opposed to them. I went down into the Bowery in my best clothing, and they now know to the contrary. If I had gone before them in my shirt sleeves they would have hooted me off the platform. A man in the audience asked me if I was not President of the Central Railroad and other corporations, and I told him that I started in life where he is, and I am where he will never get. And then a voice in the audience called out, 'Chauncey, you're a peach!'"

Some of Mr. Depew's most striking sentences were:

"Prosperity is not a crime in the United States. You can't run a great country on the principles of Micawber.

"The future of the Republican Party is to hold all the offices.

"When I had charge of a country newspaper, I did not increase its circulation, but I did increase the circulation in the veins in the town.

"The country newspaper destroys Socialism and makes Anarchy impossible."

When Dr. Depew sat down, three rousing cheers were given for him that made the room ring.

A. O. Bunnell of The Dansville Advertiser, Elihu Root, William Berri of The Brooklyn Standard-Union, Edmund Wetmore, and others spoke of the country editor as one who knows what he thinks and never changes his party.

Those at the dinner were Gen. Horace Porter, John A. Sleicher, Chauncey M. Depew, A. O. Bunnell, L. McKinstry, Edmund Wetmore, John I. Platt, Andrew Davidson, ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James, W. H. Clark, Elihu Root, William Berri, G. P. H. McVay, J. T. Williams, Elias Vair, W. J. Kline, Jay E. Klock, C. C. Shayne, C. H. Grose, Charles S. Francis, G. H. Daniels, W. A. Suydam, Hiram Tate, M. R. Sackett, J. M. Williams, Fred P. Hall, H. J. Knapp, Dr. E. H. Makk, John H. Starin, C. E. Lambert, Charles W. Hackett, Benhard Gillam, Charles P. Clarke, Charles F. Brooker, E. L. Adams, A. W. Soper, William J. Schieffelin, John Dwyer, Welton C. Percy, George H. Page, Percival Kuhne, E. E. Byam, Frederick D. Grant, J. Adriance Bush, Charles J. Shults, W. H. Gelfhennen, W. J. Arkell, F. C. Wagner, Alfred Van Santvoord, John B. Dutcher, E. W. Addis, Russell Sage, C. M. Alvord, Howard Carroll, W. E. Churchill, John E. Milholland, Henry D. Lyman, Thurlow Weed Barnes, H. E. Gawtry, O. M. Shedd, R. A. C. Smith, Obed Wheeler, and John R. Van Wormer.

James Phillips, Jr., Thomas B. Clarke, A. Roberts, Benjamin Odell, Jr., Joseph Howard, Jr., W. H. Hamlin, T. F. McIntosh, D. H. King, Jr.; C. K. Sanders, Richard Butler, C. S. Munger, Frederick D. Tappen, W. H. Tefft, Henry W. Cannon, C. P. Bliss, Edward Lauterbach, G. R. Peck, W. A. Smyth, C. E. Sheldon, E. G. Salisbury, J. B. Alexander, W. B. Collins, A. R. Scott, F. B. Garrett, Thomas P. Peters, J. W. Slauson, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Gen. E. F. Winslow, H. A. Brockway, William Brookfield, George Rutledge Gibson, R. C. Alexander, Salem H. Wales, A. J. Deal, Hiram Merritt, A. W. Ferrin, F. H. Hurd, John Sabine Smith, D. I. Roberts, Bartlett Arkell, B. O. Parker, W. S. Hawkins, Richard P. Herrick, E. C. Fisk, James A. Burden, Augustus D. Shepard, Richard A. McCurdy, G. S. Elliott, John W. Vrooman, J. J. Guernsey, R.E. A. Dorr, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Jr., P. F. Milmoe, J. H. Durkee, W. L. Holwill, Samuel Ritchie, A. Stuart, W. F. Cook, E. P. Gardner, J. A. Ward, S. V. R. Cruger, and Gen. Anson G. McCook.

A VISIT TO MAYOR STRONG.

He Asks the Editors to Aid in Securing Reform Laws.

The second day's session of the Republican Editorial Association of the State of New-York was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. State Treasurer Colvin and President Schurman of Cornell University were guests of the members.

The committee appointed to report on the advisability of establishing a bureau for distributing Republican documents among members of the association reported through John I. Platt in favor of raising $1,000 for such a bureau. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee, with power to act.

Jay E. Klock of the Committee on the Reports of the President and Secretary made a report containing several suggestions. The committee recommended, among other things, that the President of the association shall have power during a political campaign, on report of the Secretary, to suspend from membership any editor who does not support the Republican State and national tickets; that the President appoint a Suggestion Committee; that the Legislative Committee urge amendments to the libel laws; that members request Congressmen to support amendments to the copyright law advocated by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association; that the President each year appoint a Campaign Committee, and that means be adopted for circulating newspapers among doubtful voters.

All the recommendations were adopted.

President Sleicher, who declined to serve another year as President, presented Thomas C. Platt's regrets that he was unable to attend the association's dinner at Delmonico's, being called to Washington on pressing business.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

President—W. J. Arkell of Judge.
Vice Presidents—William Berri of The Brooklyn Standard-Union, E. L. Adams of The Elmira Advertiser, W. B. Collins of The Gloversville Leader, L. McKinstry of The Fredonia Censor, C. K. Sanders of The Nunda News, and A. Davidson of The Cooperstown Journal.

Secretary and Treasurer—A. O. Bunnell of The Dansville Advertiser.

Executive Committee—John I. Platt of The Poughkeepsie News, Willard A. Cobb of The Lockport Journal, State Treasurer A. B. Colvin of The Glens Fall Times, and W. J. Kline of The Amsterdam Democrat.

Mr. Arkell accepted the office and announced the following Suggestion Committee: John I. Platt, John A. Sleicher, W. H. Clark, Willard A. Cobb, and Jay E. Klock.

The members then went directly to the New Manhattan Athletic Club, where they and their wives were entertained at luncheon by President Van Cott, C. C. Shayne, and others.

After leaving the clubhouse the editors called, in the afternoon, upon Mayor Strong, in the City Hall. There were about 100 editors in the party, and the Mayor received them in the Governor's Room.

Mayor Strong was heartily applauded when he appeared, and one of the editors saluted him with: "It's more of an honor to shake hands with a Republican Mayor of New-York than with a Republican President." Whereat there arose a chorus of "That's so."

President Sleicher and Secretary Brunnell of the association assumed positions beside Mayor Strong and presented the editors to him as they passed by.

When the formalities of the introductions were over, Mr. Sleicher requested Mayor Strong to "say something," but the Mayor said:

"If they want to talk to me I will be only too happy to listen to them. I am not accustomed to talk to the press and advise it."

Mr. Sleicher, however, succeeded in getting a response from Mayor Strong to a short complimentary address which he made. Mr. Sleicher said: "We came to pay our compliments to you, Mr. Mayor, and to congratulate you on your election, which was the result of the combining of the good elements in the city against the Tammany Tiger. The election has shown that the tiger is no longer a tiger, but simply a big cat. Your administration will be a signal proof that reformation can be worked in this city, and that the will of the people is that it should be so."

In reply, Mayor Strong said: "The Tammany Tiger still rules this city in all departments but one, that of Street Cleaning. He will continue to rule it until a Power of Removal bill is passed by the Legislature. The friends of the Tiger have been docile and polite to me. You gentlemen can facilitate the passage of such a bill with the power which you control. We want no partisan legislation for the City of New-York. We want straightforward, manly legislation. We want a suit of clothes that will fit a Democrat as well as a Republican, and you men can aid us very materially in getting it. We hope to have you do so. We hope to have you state that there has been an improvement in the administration of the city, and to give us your aid in making it a thorough success.

"I should be very thankful to the press for the magnificent manner in which it aided in my election. With the exception of one or two papers, the entire press aided the people in their victory over bad government. It was not a personal victory in any sense. It was a victory by the people by which bad government has been somewhat checked.

"It was the most exciting election that I ever saw. It seemed to take possession of all of the people. There never was such political excitement in this city before. The people triumphed over bad government, which, however, still exists. Perhaps there is a little check upon them, as they don't try to do anything wrong. If you will help us to obtain proper legislation at Albany, the Republican administration will remain for twenty-five years."

Mayor Strong then waved his hand about the room and advised his hearers to examine all the portraits.

"If you see anything here that you like," he said, "just take it. I have no inventory, and consequently shall not miss it."

Agricultural Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The House Committee on Agriculture to-day completed the Agricultural Appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year. The measure as agreed to carries an appropriation of $3,282,150, which is an increase of $81,586 over the appropriation for the current year. It carries no new legislation. For the distribution of seed $180,000 is allowed, and for the publication of the farmers' bulletin, $20,000. The Bureau of Animal Industry gets $800,000; for agricultural experimental stations $750,000 is given, and for the Weather Bureau, $860,610.

ROADSTERS' TOP SCORE

Kings County Wheelmen Bowlers Lose Two Games.

HOWARD IMPROVES HIS AVERAGE

The Union County Roadsters Well in the Lead in the Wheelmen's Tournament—Kings County Men Bowl Well.

The Union County Roadsters increased their lead in the bowling tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling clubs by defeating the Kings County Wheelmen in two games last night. The games were played on Bantles Alleys, 421 Flatbush Avenue, and were close and exciting from start to finish.

The Union County Roadsters are the leaders in the tournament and the Kings County men wanted to win in the worst possible way, as it would have helped them in the hot fight that is going on for second place.

The first game was won by 75 pins. The visitors started off with a lead of 11 pins on the first frame, and they had to play their best to keep in front. The average for the Union County men was a fraction over 175, which shows how they played and Martin the best man on the team scored 199.

The Jerseymen were highly elated over their victory, and encouraged their players by shouting and blowing fish horns. The Brooklyn men did not, like the fish horns particularly when they were blown as their men started to bowl, and it rather disconcerted them. Some clubs will not allow fish horns in the alleys.

In the second game the Roadsters won by 126 pins. Howard made 214 and Martin 207. In spite of these high scores, the average was lower than it was in the first game. Following are the scores:

FIRST GAME.
KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Nellis	4	4	2	172
Hart	2	3	5	137
Gardner	2	5	3	153
Miles	5	5	2	172
Martin	1	7	2	165
Total	12	24	14	804

UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Black	4	5	1	181
Martin	3	6	1	190
Chamberlain	3	5	2	179
Mooney	2	4	4	151
Howard	2	5	3	108
Total	14	25	11	879

FRAMES.
Kings County. 82 156 251 324 405 489 556 641 718 804
Union County. 93 180 266 383 465 539 635 730 797 879

Averages—Union County Roadsters, 175 2-5; Kings County Wheelmen, 160 4-5. Scorers—Hugo Henderson and Frank C. Brown. Umpire—Thomas Anderson, Jr.

SECOND GAME.
KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Nellis	2	8	5	148
Hart	2	8	2	127
Gardner	1	7	2	172
Miles	2	5	3	155
Martin	1	4	5	142
Total	8	21	21	744

UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Black	2	5	3	158
Martin	2	6	2	207
Chamberlain	0	6	4	149
Mooney	1	4	5	142
Howard	5	4	1	214
Total	10	25	15	870

FRAMES.
Kings County. 71 127 213 308 356 462 541 597 689 744
Union County. 76 165 270 332 426 504 590 686 788 870

Averages—Union County Roadsters, 174; Kings County Wheelmen, 148 4-5. Scorers—W. H. Kay and Frank C. Brown. Umpire—Thomas Anderson, Jr.

TWO GAMES FOR THE CITIZENS.

Beat the Union Squares and Mechanics in Bank Clerks' League.

The many admirers of the Citizens' Savings Bank, Mechanics' National Bank, and Union Square Bank bowlers journeyed to the Academy alleys last night to see the players glide the spheres down the polished strips.

The Mechanics first tried conclusions with the Union Square bowlers, and bets of 2 to 1 were made that the latter team would win. Those that took the short end felt blue during the first two frames. Mechanics played poorly, but their opponents failed to reach their total score. In the third frame the Union Square players got track of the head pin. When the contest was finished the Union Square Bank five had 141 pins to the good.

The Mechanics were also victims for the champion Citizens in the next game. The former only scored 615, while the Citizens made 795, a difference of 181 pins.

The game between the Citizens and Union Squares was hotly contested. In the second frame Union Square led by four pins. Neither side was able to gain any advantage until the fourth frame, when the Citizens' Savings were on top by four pins. The Citizens' players then went to work and piled up strikes and spares, with an occasional double, and won.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.
UNION SQUARE BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Endlich	4	2	4	169
Fischer	2	3	5	137
Freund	2	5	3	159
Talley	1	8	1	173
Vallender	1	5	4	143
Total	10	23	17	781

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Haslam	2	5	3	152
Harbison	1	1	8	115
Walker	3	3	4	156
Raggie	0	1	9	95
Wright	2	1	7	124
Total	8	11	31	642

FRAMES.
Union Square. 58 113 200 288 344 439 535 609 694 781
Mechanics'. . 65 117 178 232 296 361 438 480 556 642

Averages—Union Square, 156 1-5; Mechanics', 128 2-5. Scorers—Leo Jacoby and W. Leech. Umpire—A. Emerson.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Haslam	1	1	8	108
Harbisor	3	3	4	152
Walker	3	1	6	134
Roggio	1	0	9	100
Wright	1	2	7	120
Total	9	7	34	614

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
P. Bever	2	8	3	170
Suling	2	4	4	152
Lahm	2	1	7	121
Sayler	5	2	3	185
E. Bever	2	6	2	167
Total	15	16	19	795

FRAMES.
Mechanics' Nat. Bank. . 49 110 180 241 289 364 436 499 547 614
Citizens' Savings Bank. . 89 167 236 305 370 436 522 602 697 795

Scorers—Leo Jacoby and W. Leech. Umpire—A. Emerson. Averages—Mechanics' National Bank, 122 4-5; Citizens' Savings Bank, 159.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
A. Bever	3	5	2	178
Suling	0	6	4	141
Lahm	2	3	5	135
Sayler	1	3	6	127
E. Bever	5	3	2	197
Total	11	20	19	778

UNION SQUARE BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Endlich	4	2	4	164
Fischer	2	5	3	168
Freund	0	4	6	126
Tatley	2	6	2	183
Vallender	0	5	5	139
Total	8	22	20	780

FRAMES.
Citizens' N. B. 85 162 248 325 406 498 574 632 713 778
Union Sq. B. . 88 166 252 321 395 470 544 615 685 780

Averages—Citizens' National Bank, 155 3-5; Union Square Bank, 152. Scorers—Morris Apt and Leo Jacoby. Umpire—A. Emerson.

BACHELORS BOWL WELL.

Made High Scores in Games of Harlem Republican Club Tournament.

Bachelor "Six" won two games in the Harlem Republican Club tournament last night. Clique lost two and Lincoln No. 1 broke even. The score:

FIRST GAME.
LINCOLN NO. 1.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Croft	3	5	2	172
Woodruff	6	1	3	162
Price	2	5	3	163
Matthews	1	3	6	132
J. H. Cook	3	3	4	167
Total	15	17	18	796

BACHELORS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Ferdinand	1	5	4	150
Allen	1	6	3	158
Struthers	3	4	3	161
Stuart	2	5	3	167
Morris	4	2	4	164
Total	11	22	17	800

FRAMES.
Lincoln No. 1. 81 165 242 306 399 466 568 629 721 796
Bachelors. . 84 168 233 296 354 442 546 632 706 800

Averages—Lincoln No. 1, 159 1-5; Bachelor, 160. Scorers—D. B. Carss and D. E. Gaddis. Umpire—William T. Purdy.

SECOND GAME.
CLIQUE.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Buckbee	1	5	4	137
Fox	3	5	2	173
Watkins	2	4	4	148
Ford	1	5	4	142
Romer	1	8	1	176
Total	8	27	15	776

LINCOLN NO. 1.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Croft	6	2	2	197
Woodruff	3	3	4	153
Price	4	5	1	189
Matthews	1	7	2	163
J. H. Cook	5	4	1	194
Total	19	21	10	896

FRAMES.
Clique. . 78 152 248 324 388 474 554 625 706 776
Lincoln No. 1. 83 182 270 368 469 563 642 738 803 896

Averages—Clique, 133 1-5; Lincoln No. 1, 179 1-5. Scorers—T. Bolrath and C. Gillespie. Umpire—Richard Mibel.

THIRD GAME.
BACHELOR.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Ferdinand	2	4	4	161
Allen	2	8	5	140
Struthers	3	5	2	182
Stuart	1	4	5	138
Morris	4	2	4	164
Total	12	18	20	785

CLIQUE.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Buckbee	2	3	5	144
Fox	2	4	4	152
Watkins	1	5	4	144
Ford	3	1	6	129
Romer	5	3	2	184
Total	13	21	21	753

FRAMES.
Bachelor. . . 72 144 217 287 376 471 559 641 708 785
Clique. 95 163 249 331 397 461 529 606 673 753

Averages—Bachelor, 157; Clique, 150 3-5. Umpire—D. E. Gladdis. Scorers—T. Bolrath and C. Gillespie.

Boston Public Library Opening.

From The Boston Post.

The Trustees of the Public Library have voted to open the new building to public inspection Friday, Feb. 1. The delivery of books will begin a week later. The public will be admitted to see only the public part of the building, the great staircase, the Bates Hall, the delivery room, &c. The other rooms are already in use by the various departments of the library service, and to open them to visitors would mean serious disturbance. The newspaper room is ready for the files. Thanks to the generosity of Mr. William C. Todd of Atkinson, N. H., a gift of $2,000 a year has been made, whereby a complete file of all the papers in this and other countries will be kept.

A Veteran Editor's Injury.

From The Elmira Advertiser, Jan. 21.

Dr. George W. Pratt, the veteran editor of The Corning Journal, met with a painful and what came near being a serious accident at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning. He was passing up Market Street to the Post Office and slipped and fell heavily on the flag walk, striking on his left hip. He was picked up in a partially dazed condition and taken to The Journal office. His son Harry and Dr. Argue were summoned, and he was taken to his home, on Cedar Street. He was resting easy last evening, and no serious results are looked for. It will be several days before he will be able to attend to business again.

W. L. BROWN'S WILD RIDE UP BROADWAY

A Hansom Cab Wrecked and a Horse Hurt in Collision with a Street Car.

William L. Brown of Stamford, Conn., was a prisoner in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. He was there at the instance of Owen J. Canfield, the driver of a hansom cab, and Policeman Klan, who charged him with malicious mischief. Mr. Brown was held for trial in $300 bail.

The mischief with which Mr. Brown is charged had its beginning early yesterday morning. In the examination it was brought out that Mr. Brown, who is a member of the New-York, Union League, and Driving Clubs, had hired a cab at Thirty-second Street and Broadway, shortly after the midnight hour. It appears that the pace at which the horse was being driven did not suit Mr. Brown, for at Thirty-sixth Street he ordered the cabman to drive faster. The cabman said, "All right," but the horse continued at the same speed.

Then Mr. Brown seized the reins, leaving the driver perched on his seat at the rear of the cab, and, without means to control the horse. Mr. Brown whipped the horse into a gallop and Canfield hung on to his seat and called for the police. Several guardians of the peace ran after the swaying vehicle, but could not overtake it.

Mr. Brown, meanwhile, was standing up and vigorously plying his umbrella on the frightened animal. Twice the vehicle nearly upset, and once it narrowly escaped a collision. At Forty-second Street the cabman saw a street car and shouted:

"Look out for the car!

"Car nothing," observed Brown. "I am going right through it. I am going to help the strikers."

The next moment the cab and car met. Canfield made a parabolic curve as he was thrown from his seat, and landed on the ground, bruised and frightened, but not seriously hurt. One shaft of the cab spitted itself in the dashboard of the car, and the horse was thrown to his knees and badly hurt. The cab itself was wrecked.

Policeman Klan placed Mr. Brown under arrest. When arraigned in court the prisoner said that the race had been made in a spirit of fun. Justice Simms failed to see the humor of it, and gave Mr. Brown an opportunity to explain the joke in the Court of General Sessions.

Zebulon B. Vance's Pinck.

From The Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer.

During the last three years of the Senatorial term of the late Senator Vance he sat at the desk adjoining the one occupied by Senator Bate. It was during this period that an incident occurred which Mr. Bate related in his touching address on Saturday, and which is familiar to the people of North Carolina.

"Death and misfortune," said the Senator from Tennessee, "did not unman him. He often met it with grim humor. The loss of an eye did not discourage him or abate his efforts to serve his constituents. Indeed, while seated at this desk next to me, he said, in a vein of pleasant humor, just before commencing his last great speech in this chamber, alluding to the loss of his eye: 'Misfortunes have their blessings, for surely no man can now deny that I have an eye single to the interests of my constituents.'"

FURS

Coats, Jackets, Capes
Muffs, Collars, Boas,
Seal, Otter, Mink, Sable, Persian, Chinchilla, Ermine, Astrakhan, etc.
Deep Cut in Prices
before stock taking.
C. C. SHAYNE,
Manufacturer,
124 & 126 West 42d St.
Sleigh Robes, Seal Capes and Gloves.
Fur-lined Garments.
Repairing and altering at short notice. Fashion plates mailed to any address.

FREE FROM RHEUMATISM
Are the great majority of sufferers who rely on Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, a wonderfully quick antidote to pain.

One to Affect Poolselling—How to Evade the Pass Law.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Among the bills submitted to the Assembly to-day were the following:

By Mr. Friday—Providing that in cities of 100,000 inhabitants street, surface, and elevated railway companies shall not exact of employes more than ten hours for a day's work.

By Mr. Wilds—To carry out the provision of the Constitution preventing pool selling. The bill repeals the Ives Pool bill in relation to pools and bookmaking. This brings Section 352 of the Penal Code again into effect, and declares all racing, or trials of speed between horses when pools are sold, to be a public nuisance, and the persons managing the same to be guilty of a misdemeanor. The bill specially exempts all races and trials of speed which are held without bookmaking or pools, and provides that they may be held between May 15 and Oct. 15 of each year, but for not more than thirty days on each track.

One of the Erie County members, probably Assemblyman Brown, will introduce a bill providing that the Secretary of State shall furnish each State officer, member of the Legislature, and employe thereof with a certificate showing the office held by them, respectively, and the length of term of each one. This certificate is to be accepted by transportation corporations as a pass for the carrying of the holder free.

BARK BEATRICE ASHORE NEAR SANDY HOOK

The Crew of Eight Rescued by the Life Savers.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Jan. 25.—The bark Beatrice of Barbados, Capt. Brown, bound from New-York to Wilmington, N. C., passed out at Sandy Hook at 4:55 P. M. to-day, and was last seen at dusk, standing in toward the beach near Scotland Lightship. A patrolman of Life-Saving Station No. 2 reported to-night that a vessel was ashore about a half mile north of his station. She proved to be the Beatrice.

Capt. Edwards of the Life-Saving Station and his crew went at once to the stranded bark's assistance with their surf boat.

The tugboat Stephen Decatur, which was at the Sandy Hook wharf, was asked to go to the disabled vessel's assistance, which she tried to do, but the weather was so heavy outside that she had to put back.

The crew and their baggage were landed safely by Capt. Edwards and his crew. The Beatrice was in ballast.

The bark has a crew of eight men, all told. She is pounding heavily, as there is a strong southeast surf on, and she will, no doubt, prove a total loss.

RELIEF FOR NEBRASKA'S SUFFERERS

A Fund from the East and South—Seed to be Provided.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 25.—Dr. Louis Klopsch of The New-York Christian Herald had an interview with Gov. Holcomb and the Rev. L. P. Ludden, manager of the Nebraska State Relief Commission, at the capitol this afternoon. Dr. Klopsch comes as the bearer of a relief fund collected in the Middle, Eastern, and Southern States. Gov. Holcomb expressed profound gratitude for all that had been done in behalf of the sufferers.

The Legislature to-day passed the bill appropriating $50,000 for seed for the suffering farmers, and to cover freight charges. A bill empowering the counties in the drought sections of the State to issue bonds for the relief of the sufferers was taken up and discussed.

A Diminutive Woman's Marriage.

From The Boston Herald.

There was an unusually interesting wedding in Eastport, Me., recently, from the fact that the bride was one of the four Harris sisters, who are known all over the country on account of their smallness in height. Two of the sisters are only 40 inches tall and the other two 42 inches. They are all over thirty years of age, and the average weight of the four is ninety pounds each. Matilda was the one who was married. Esta and Mary Ann, it is said, are considering proposals for marriage.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

—Lieut. John P. Bilish has been detached from duty as assistant to the Inspector of the Thirteenth Lighthouse District and ordered to the Mohican.

—Passed Assistant Engineer F. J. Schell has been detached from the New-York and ordered to treatment at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

—Ensigns George B. Bradshaw and Philip Williams have been ordered to ordnance instruction at the Washington Navy Yard.

—Passed Assistant Engineer J. K. Barton has been detached from the Columbia and placed on waiting orders.

—Lieut. John N. Jordan has been detached from the Union Iron Works and ordered to the Vesuvius Feb. 15.

—Lieut. F. E. Beatty has been detached from the Vesuvius on Feb. 15, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

—Ensign R. L. De Steiguer has been ordered to duty on board the Constellation Feb. 15.

—Lieut. R. H. Minor has been ordered to examination for promotion Jan. 28.

—The orders of Lieut. N. J. L. T. Halpine to the Mohican have been revoked.

Army.

—Leave of Absence—Lieut. William M. Wherry, Second Infantry, four months.

Excursions.

BERMUDA.

Only 48 hours from New-York by the magnificent steamer "TRINIDAD," sailing every ten days.

Cruises to the Tropics.

Three grand tours under the auspices of the Quebec S. S. Co. by the elegant steamers "Madiania," "Orinoco," and "Caribbee," Feb. 3d, 18th, and 23d, visiting Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Trinidad, and Jamaica.

INDEPENDENT RAILROAD AND STEAMSHIP TICKETS TO ALL POINTS.

For reservations or further information, call or address,

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,

31 East 14th Street, Lincoln Building, Union Square, West, New-York.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—NURSE.—By two respectable girls with good families, one as chambermaid, other as nurse to children; can give first lessons on piano; willing and obliging. Call, Friday, at 948 6th Av.; O'Rourke's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By two young girls; together or separate; one as chambermaid and laundress; other as waitress; best city references. K. H., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant young woman as competent chambermaid and seamstress, or for growing children; good city references. Lewis, 108 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent young girl; willing and obliging; best city reference. 168 Amsterdam Av., Corcoran's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By North German girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to attend children and assist with chamberwork; good references. 17 West 42d St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid; assist with children and plain sewing; seven years' last reference. 408 West 53d St.; ring Fox's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and sewing, by a competent young girl in a private family; good city reference. P. O., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a first-class chambermaid; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Thursday, 115 West 53d St.; ring Noble's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; best city reference. 151 East 86th St., Laurssan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress. 221 East 47th St., store.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid or seamstress; understands dressmaking. 715 Park Av., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and to assist with washing. J. M., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Scotch Protestant; thoroughly competent; city reference. E. E., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—Can furnish best city reference. E. L. B., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By young Englishwoman; no waiting. 440 West 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Scotch girl as chambermaid. 167 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In small private family. Janitor, 213 West 67th St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—Educated, refined, and competent, as companion or housekeeper; first-class reference. 166 West 85th St.; elevator boy.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish woman; excellent cook; arranges dinners and luncheons in style; understands both fine and plain cooking thoroughly; unexceptionable references. Helen, Times Agency, 162 East 23d St.

COOK.—By young girl as cook; private family; or would do general housework; city or country; has good experience; best city reference. Call, two days, at 2,456 2d Av., near 125th St., one flight stairs. Lynes.

COOK.—Professed, by expert Englishwoman; takes full charge of dinner and luncheon parties, marketing, &c.; kitchenmaid required; recommended by leading families. Mrs. Donly, 232 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of meats, poultry, and game; first-class bread, biscuit, cake, and ice creams; no objection to the country. L., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By good French cook; very sober, economical, with first-class references; perfect bread baker; in private family; no objection to the country; no washing. 49 West 3d St., basement.

COOK.—By a young Scotchwoman as good cook and laundress and excellent baker, a permanent place short distance in the country; good reference from last employer. 212 West 27th St., grocery store.

COOK.—First-class; competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 79th, first bell, west side.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland young woman as good cook and laundress; also good baker; country preferred; good reference from last employer. 214 West 27th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By competent cook; does all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds of desserts; good baker; best personal reference. 136 West 52d St., third floor.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; excellent baker; best city reference. M. S., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; understands all branches; get up dinners; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. D., 121 West 30th St., first floor, back.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—Where good family cooking is required; fully competent to take entire charge; understands marketing; city reference. A. B., 508 West 28th St., care Peterson.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as good cook and baker; do coarse washing in private family; good city reference. 206 West 27th St.; ring four times.

COOK, &c.—By Protestant woman to cook, wash, and iron in small private family; city or country; good city reference. 241 West 30th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook; understands soups, meats, and entrées; best city reference; lady can be seen. M. T., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By Swedish girl as cook and laundress; small American family; good references; wages, $18; city or country. 17 West 42d St., second floor.

COOK.—By an experienced cook to go out by the day; take full charge of dinner parties; understands all branches of cooking; best of reference. 241 East 41st St.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as cook and to assist with washing, or cook and to do washing, in small family; good city reference. 226 7th Av.

COOK.—By first-class Vienna cook in private family where a kitchen girl is kept; best references. 855 3d Av.

COOK.—First-class; understands French and English cooking; good references. 962 6th Av.; ring bell three times.

COOK.—By woman, professional cook, in private family; best city reference from last place. 328 West 49th St.; ring Ryan's bell.

COOK.—By an English cook; five years' and eight months' good city reference; private family. J. Phillips, 452 West 47th St., two days.

COOK.—By a good cook in a small private family; good baker; good city references. M., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent Protestant; private family; best city references. 258 West 37th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a young Englishwoman; wages, $20 to $25. Bertha, 440 West 58th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By German woman to go out washing or do any kind of housework. Mrs. Wright, 305 East 61st St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable widow, three or four day's work; private family; good washer an dironer. 318 East 32d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Misses' and children's costumes; by day, $2, or at home; riding habits and dancing school dresses a specialty; five years with Mme. Thura, 5th Av.; highest references from first-class families. Mrs. Williams, 148 West 68th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; French; wishes to go out by the day in private families; very best references and finest work. M. Coyrel, 23 East 31st St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; a few more engagements by the day in private family. 171 East 91st St.; ring fourth bell, right.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By Parisienne as nursery governess or companion; speaks English; no cards. Care of Miss D., 157 East 38th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Call, Friday and Saturday, at present employer's, 718 5th Av.

Housewerkers.

HOUSEWORK or CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl to do general housework, or chamberwork and washing; willing and obliging. 225 East 40d Street, third floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By middle-aged American woman for housework; good cook and laundress; in American family; city or country. 236 West 35th St., third floor, back.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent girl in a small family; Jewish preferred; would sleep home if necessary. 642 3d Av.; ring No. 2 bell twice.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for general housework in a small private family; Boston reference. 247 East 30th St., first floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Welsh girl to do general housework in a flat; family of two; reference. A. R., 368 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By girl for general housework; first-class city reference. 169 West 23d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as first-class laundress; shirts, collars, and cuffs a specialty; best city reference. 880 8th Av., near 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to do ladies', gentlemen's, or family washing; first-class reference. Mrs. Burke, 509 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; personal city references. 742 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as second laundress in private family; five years' references. 808 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—In small private family; good reference. 157 East 37th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By North German girl for one or two children; neat sewer; takes entire charge; city or country. 17 West 42d St., second floor.

NURSE.—By young English girl as nurse and to assist with chamberwork; good references. G. R., 39 West 43d St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a competent parlormaid and to assist the butler, or as chambermaid and to wait on lady; city reference. Healy, 209 West 31st St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an American young woman; fine hand and machine sewing; by the day or month; excellent reference. S. D., care Mrs. Welburn, 181 Waverley Place.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as seamstress or chambermaid; willing to take care of growing children; city reference. J. M., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS or LADY'S MAID.—By respectable German woman as seamstress or lady's maid. Ohl, 1,627 2d Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress; take good care of silver; first-class city reference; lady can be seen. 1,142 2d Av.

Miscellaneous.

CARE OF CHILDREN.—By neat young girl in private family; take care of children and do plain sewing; reference. 307 East 60th St.

SEAL GARMENTS redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker's, 116 West 30th St., near Broadway, late with Gunther's, 5th Av.

UPHOLSTRESS.—Upholstering in all its branches; fancy work; also excellent seamstress; best references; city or country. Mme. Therecel, 409 West 125th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—Can furnish best city reference. E. L. B., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent man as butler in private family; ten years' first-class reference. Louis, 206 East 36th St.

BUTLER.—By single man; best city references. B. E., 661 6th Av.

BUTLER.—English; personal city references; single; age, 36. C. E., 350 4th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—Nine years' character in town. A. B., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—Family going to Europe want situation for a French butler and wife; good workers; competent and thoroughly understand their duties. 1 East 79th St., present employer's.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly understands his business; can be highly recommended by last employer. T. G., 140 East 59th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Frenchman in private family; first-class reference. G. L., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Belgian; single; understands his duties; city references. A. N., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By competent single man; Protestant; 35; medium size; also experienced in breaking and handling of colts and road horses; city or country; references. F. H., Box 300, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; over eleven years' first-class city reference; sober, willing, and obliging, as last employer can certify. J. C., 683 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By reliable man; age, 35; married; thoroughly understands his business in every particular; stylish driver; 12 years' very best reference from last employer. Coachman, 112 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—By competent man; understands care of horses, carriages, harness; best city reference from last place. J. F., Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Understands his business; good city driver; sober; first-class reference. J. M., 227 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—A lady giving up horses wishes to recommend her coachman; first-class city reference. H. Johnston, 825 7th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; willing and obliging; city or country; just disengaged; best personal city reference. 136 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—Neat, respectable; thoroughly understands his duties; city or country; references. B., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Englishman as butler or valet; first-class city reference. J. M., 166 East 78th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—First-class; German; single; 15 years' experience; thorough knowledge in the greenhouse; landscape, fruit, and vegetable gardening; best references. C. Febens, 288 Broome St.

GARDENER.—By a married man on gentleman's place; thoroughly understands the care of cows and horses; six years' last place; reference first-class. Howe, 35 Courtlandt St., seed store.

GARDENER and USEFUL MAN.—Thorough in care of horses; good groom and driver; milk, attend furnace, &c.; good reference. J. H., 213 East 38th St.

GARDENER.—Handy with tools; married; no family; good references. Brown, care of Lang, 216 East 84th St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By young man; age, 23; thoroughly understands care fine horses, harness, &c.; willing and obliging; best city reference. J. Sullivan, 427 3d Av.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a Frenchman in private family; good appearance; sober and obliging; best references from Paris and city. Edmond, Box 370 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man as general man; understands the care of fine horses, cows, harness, and carriages; handy with tools; garden and lawn; best references from last employer, who can be seen. L. S. D., 12 Washington St.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man in family as useful man or butler; references. Sheridan, 751 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

COLLECTOR, &c.—By a man as collector and to take charge of tenement property; five years' experience; highest city reference, and security given. H. Y. Lewis, Box 501, Goshen, N. Y.

COOK, VALET.—By Frenchman as cook, valet, and general housekeeper for one or two gentlemen; good references. Leleux, 152 6th Av.

HARDWOOD (PARQUET) FLOORS CLEANED and finished by new process; day or contract; leave orders at store. John Corcoran, 141 East 42d St.

MASSAGE.—By experienced, high-grade operator, connected with a private sanitarium; is open for engagement at his or patient's residence. J., Box 854 Times, Up Town.

YOUNG MAN, 18, SPEAKING ENGLISH AND French, would like position in wholesale business house or office; first-class references given. R. T., 44 West 4th St.

YOUNG MAN, 20, BRIGHT AND INDUSTRIOUS, thorough business and school education, A1 references, bond if necessary, desires position with future. Hustler, Box 193 Times.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED!

50 LINEMEN.

—

LONG JOB.

Highest Wages Paid to Good Men.

—

PROTECTION GUARANTEED

—

Apply to the Superintendent,

240 HERKIMER ST., BROOKLYN.

To the Former Employes of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company:

It having been frequently reported to this Company that it is unwilling to re-engage its former employes, it hereby gives them the following notice:

"Notice is hereby given that the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company is ready and willing to employ such of its former employes as Motormen and Conductors as are needed to fill existing vacancies, paying them the market rate of wages, provided said employes will accept the regulations of the Company as to the frequency with which cars should be run, and the number of cars which shall be run."

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A Job Lot Going Cheap.

From The Philadelphia Call.

For sale, at the office of The Weekly Bluebuggle, a few choice and ear-marked lines, of which the following are samples of a complete stock: "Wrapped in a dense fog." "The gray dawn." "Out into the sombre darkness." "Wedded at high noon." "Ah, love, 'twas but a dream." "We wandered forth into the gloaming." "Those happy golden hours." "Tea had just been served." "At the silent hour of midnight." "Never was there such a night." "He was a handsome man—tall, straight as an arrow." "It was well on toward morning." "The waves lapped listlessly." "Her lithesome form." Piercing black eyes that ——." "Polished sentences dropped from his lips." "Golden-hued hair." "She was radiant in pink" "A weak voice called." "At last we are alone." "The fields glistened with white." "One by one the stars came out." "That voice!" "Ah, had we but known." "The ground was thickly covered with leaves."

To Avoid Any Misapprehension.

From The Richmond Religious Herald.

Anent the art of counting, brought to so high a degree of excellence by some of our modern revivalists, a friend of ours tells a good story. A God-fearing Presbyterian minister in a Southern town, attending a meeting which was in charge of a famous evangelist, was invited to pray for "the forty-five who have just arisen, asking prayer, and for the twenty-seven who arose last night for the same purpose." The venerable preacher, with scrupulous care, prayed: "O Lord, bless the forty-five persons who stood up to-night for prayer; and bless, also, the twenty-seven who stood up last night, although it may be possible, O Lord, that some of those who stood up last night stood up also to-night."

Unprofitable.

From The Hartford Courant.

Speaking of puzzles, here is one which has been bothering a great many people this week, and which is said to have originated from a practical experience in Wall Street. A man went into an office of a friend and said: "Give me the equivalent of the money I have in my pocket and I will give you $6." The friend did so and the $6 was returned to him. The man then went into two other offices, made exactly the same request, and received the equivalent of the money he had, in each case giving his friends $6. He left the third office penniless. How much did he have in his pocket when he entered the first office?

Gently Said.

From The Washington Star.

"Really, Mr. Stalate," she persisted, "you have given me four hours of your time this evening."

"Why—er—upon my word! So I have. The hours pass like minutes when I am with you."

"You were telling me that since your promotion your time is valuable."

"Yes."

"Well, papa doesn't allow me to accept expensive presents from young men."

A Professional Secret.

From The Buffalo Courier.

Kawler Inn—I say, doctor, tell me what the difference between the grip and a cold really is.

Dr. Pillem (in a confidential tone)—The doctor's fees. People don't call a physician for a cold.

The Measure of Wisdom.

From Harper's Bazar.

Duffy—That's a pretty bright dog of your's, Jawkins.

Jawkins—Why, yes; I believe that if he only knew how to talk he'd be smart enough to keep his mouth shut!

Help Wanted—Males.

WORK

—

MEN WHO DESIRE EMPLOYMENT AS

MOTORMEN AND CONDUCTORS

may make application to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, 168 Montague St., Brooklyn, by mail or otherwise, for such positions.

Applicants will be placed on the list in order of the time of receipt of their applications and will be assigned to permanent cars when the time tables of the company are rearranged, unless such permanent cars have been assigned before the receipt of their applications. Such applicants will be required to hold themselves ready to report for work on notice. All applicants upon reporting will be accepted, provided they are physically, mentally, and otherwise qualified.

Notice will be sent to applicants as fast as lines are placed in operation, and all lines of this company will be placed in operation as fast as the employes and the property of the company are insured protection.

It is distinctly stipulated, however, that applications made at the office of the company, in person, will be given the preference over those applying by letter.

THE BROOKLYN HEIGHTS RAILROAD CO.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—Neat, superior, trustworthy, obliging person for plain cooking and general housework; small family; in country; no washing; comfortable place; wages, $15; best references required; write full particulars. P. S. L., Huntington, L. I.

Sunday Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

1.—4 6th ST., 25 EAST.—Handsome connecting front rooms, with board; parlor, dining room; references.

Furnished Rooms.

22 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentlemen only; handsomely-furnished second-floor rooms, en suite or separate; private bath; breakfast.

24 th ST., 25 EAST.—Handsomely-furnished floor, with private bath; together or separately.

28 WEST 61st ST.—Handsomely-furnished heated rooms; references.

46 th ST., 136 WEST, NEAR BROADway.—Large, handsomely-furnished rooms, with bath.

Religious Notices.

A.A.—A.—A.—A.

METROPOLITAN HALL, 14th St., east of 6th Av. Sunday, 4 P. M.—Practical salvation hour. Rev. S. P. Cadman will speak.

Sunday, 7:45 P. M.—People's popular service. Rev. F. M. North, D. D., will speak. Preceded by 30 minutes' orchestral music.

Sunday school and Bible class, 2:15 P. M.

Monday, 8 P. M.—Young people's night, Christian Endeavor.

Tuesday, 8 P. M.—Pictorial, (Scottish Cities,) Philip Phillips, Jr.

Wednesday, 8 P. M.—"Why We Have Strikes." By Mr. Cornell.

Thursday, 8 P. M.—Memorial address on Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, by Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, D. D.

Friday, 8 P. M.—Questions answered. Unique service. Rev. S. P. Cadman.

Saturday, 8 P. M.—Musical night. Unusual talent.

Woman's meeting Saturday, 3 P. M.
Children's meeting Friday, 3 P. M.
Noon meeting every day.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKERing Hall, 5th Av., 18th St.—Sunday, 3 o'clock, address by Thomas Edward Murphy, the noted Temperance Evangelist. A prelude to the address will be report of committee that waited on Mayor Strong by Revs. B. B. Tyler and J. A. B. Wilson. Choice musical programme. Miss Noakes, soloist; Miss Park, cornetist; Mr. Simonson, violinist. JOSEPH BOGARDUS, President. EDWIN GALLOWAY, Secretary.

ANNIVERSARY.—The forty-second anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New-York, together with the seventh anniversary of its 23d St. Branch, will be held in Association Hall, 23d St., corner 4th Av., Monday evening, Jan. 28, 1895, at 8:15 o'clock. Speakers: President M. Woolsey Stryker, D. D., LL. D., and Hon. Elihu Root, LL. D. The public are invited.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.—The Rev. D. M. Stearns of Germantown, Penn., will conduct an evening class for Bible study in the Church of the Holy Trinity, 42d St. and Madison Av., commencing Monday, Jan. 28, 1895. The class will meet from 7:45 to 9 o'clock prompt. Classes will be held on alternate Mondays thereafter. Come, and bring your friends and Bibles.

AT THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St., Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Sheaves of God"; 3 P. M., Sabbath school; 8 P. M., "A Syrian Captain." Wednesday evening, devotional meeting at 8 o'clock. Friday evening, preparatory service for the Communion. Public cordially invited.

A SERVICE PARTICIPATED IN BY MORE than 200 children, consisting of singing and recitations, is held every Sunday afternoon at 3:30, to which the public is invited, in the Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth St. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 20TH St.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, 11 A. M. Sunday school, 3:30 P. M. Stereopticon lecture on "St. Paul and the Gentiles" by Rev. Frederic J. Gauld, 8 P. M. Public cordially invited.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK, East 14th St. and Irving Place. REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D., will preach to-morrow and EVERY SABBATH AFTERNOON at 4 O'CLOCK.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. and 66th St.—Rev. A. N. Henshaw will preach at 11 A. M. Evensong at 8 P. M., a one-hour service with full choir, and sermon by Rev. A. N. Henshaw. Seats free.

AT THE LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN Church, Northwest Corner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach morning at 11; subject—"Christianity." Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. All are cordially invited.

AT THE SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, MADison Av., Corner 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service, 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The pastor will preach at each service.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV., Corner 37th St., Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., Pastors.—Services Sunday, Jan. 27, at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. McIlvaine will preach in the morning and Dr. Van Dyke in the afternoon. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th.—Madison C. Peters preaches at 11 on "The Sunday Saloon"; 7:45, "Woman's Influence." Cordial welcome.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Brief popular service at 8 o'clock P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48TH ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29TH ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; topic—"The Gleaning of the Grapes of Ephraim," and 8 P. M., topic—"Rivers of Pleasure."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2D AV. and 7th St.—Rev. John Hutchins will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.

FIRST CHURCH, 121st St., Near 3d Av.—Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

SECOND CHURCH, 123d St. and Lenox Av., Rev. Wm. Justin Harsha, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. F. H. Marling preaches at 10:30 A. M., and pastor at 7:45 P. M.; evening topic—"The Heroism of Endurance."

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 57th St., West of 8th Av.—William Lloyd, pastor, will preach morning and evening; morning, "The God Man Needs"; evening, "Atheistic Philosophy and Bible Truth," subject—"The Existence of Pain. Is It Consistent with Belief in God as Infinitely Good?" Strangers cordially welcomed.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath school and pastor's Bible class at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th Av. and 45th St.—Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor, will preach. 11 A. M., subject—"The Hidden Truth in the Worship of the Virgin Mary"; 7:45 P. M., subject—"Morality in Fiction—IV., 'Donovan' and the Ethics of Gambling." All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th AV., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon on behalf of P. E. missions to seamen by Rev. W. A. Gardner; 4 P. M., choral evensong: anniversary of the Guild of St. Paul; sermon by the rector.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Musical Service Jan. 27 at 4 o'clock. "Out of Darkness," by Gounod. "By Babylon's Wave," by Gounod.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 42d St. and Madison Av. Rev. E. Walpole Warren, D. D., Rector. 8:30 A. M., holy communion. 11, morning service. | 7:45 evening service. The rector will preach.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION. SEATS FREE, 5th Av. and 10th St. 9 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning service; 4 P. M., musical service; 8 P. M., evening service. Rev. PERCY S. GRANT, Rector.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—9:40 A. M., Sunday school; 11 A. M., preaching: "Average Religion"; 8 P. M., musical service and address.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER PARK Av. and 34th St.—Services at 11 A. M., Rev. Robert Colyer, pastor. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av. and 35th St.—Morning service at 11; evening service at 8. Rev. John Tunis, minister in charge, will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON Av. and 35th St., Rev. Arthur Brooks, D. D., Rector.—Morning services at 11 A. M. Afternoon, 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

EPIPHANY BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV. and 64th St.—Rev. Dr. John T. Beckley, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school, 9:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Strangers always welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV. and 12th St., Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Joseph Greenleaf will preach. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Wednesday evening prayer meeting, 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially welcomed.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 TO 10 West 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, Pastor.—at 9:45 A. M., Sunday school; at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., public worship, with preaching by the pastor, evening subject, "The Inside View." Week-day service, Friday evening. All are welcome.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.—The pastor, Rev. Dr. Davies, will preach to-morrow at 11 and 8. Mr. Ralph Wells's Bible class on the day's lesson at 9:45. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor. —Services Sunday, 27th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN, 57-59 WEST 46th St.—Services 10, 11, and 4. A prompt and cordial hospitality extended to all.

Religious Notices.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner 57th St.—Abbott E. Kittredge, pastor, will preach in the morning at 11. In the evening at 8 there will be a meeting in the interest of the Sunday school work in our city and country; address by Dr. John Hall, B. F. Jacobs of Chicago, and the pastor. Union Bible class Saturday evening at 8.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 60th St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Sylvester P. Jones, D. D., at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Subject for morning sermon, "Divine Friendship"; subject for evening sermon, "Divine Fatherhood." Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, (at 53d St.,) Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., Pastor.—Dr. Henry H. Jessup will speak on "Missions to Mohammedans" at 11 A. M., Dr. Thompson on "Dives and Lazarus" at 8 P. M. Seats free. All welcome.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will officiate. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Chapel service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially welcomed.

MEMORIAL ANNIVERSARY OF REV. C. H. Spurgeon, Thursday, 31st inst., at Metropolitan Hall, 14th St., near 6th Av. At 7:45 P. M. Dr. A. T. Pierson will give an address on life and works of Dr. Spurgeon.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WASHINGton Square South.—The pastor, Edward Judson, will preach Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENborgian,) East 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., Rev. S. Seward, Pastor.—Sunday school, with adult classes, 9:30. Service at 11 o'clock; subject—"Having and Not Having."

PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADison Av

TO MAKE BOYS SOLDIERS

Military Training in Schools Advocated at a Big Meeting.

FOUR STATES WERE REPRESENTED

A Demonstration Brought About by Lafayette Post—Lieut. Gov. Saxton Presided, Representing Gov. Morton.

Under the auspices of Lafayette Post, No. 140, Grand Army of the Republic, a meeting was held in Carnegie Hall last night in aid of the cause of the introduction of the national flag and of military instruction in the public schools. The hall was well filled. Many of the boxes were occupied by the members of Lafayette Post and their friends, among whom were many men prominent in business and the various professions.

The hall was handsomely decorated with tri-colored bunting and American flags, and on the front of the platform was a large silk flag.

Among the distinguished guests on the platform were Lieut. Gov. Saxton, Gov. Daniel S. Hastings of Pennsylvania, with Gen. Frank Reeder, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and Gen. Thomas J. Stewart,

Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania,
One of the Speakers in Favor of Training Boys to be Soldiers.

Adjutant General; Gov. D. Russell Brown of Rhode Island, who was accompanied by Col. H. Marten Brown, Col. Raymond G. Mowry, and Col. John H. Wethersell of his staff; Gov. O. Vincent Coffin of Connecticut, with the following members of his staff: Adjt. Gen. Charles P. Graham, Quartermaster General William E. Disbrow, Suregon General George A. Bowen, Commissary General Henry S. Peck, Paymaster General J. H. Jarman, Judge Advocate General L. M. Daggett, Assistant Adjt. Gen. W. E. F. Landers, Assistant Quartermaster General Louis R. Cherry, Cols. Watson J. Miller, Herbert L. Camp, Henry Wessels, and J. Johnson, Aide de Camps, and Capt. J. Milton Thompson, United States Army Inspector of the Connecticut National Guard.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, ex-Gov. Lounsbury of Connecticut, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, C. C. Beaman, John S. Wise, and Gen. Wager Swayne.

Lieut. Gov. Saxton Introduced.

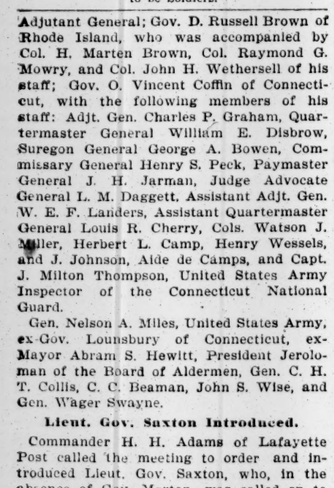
Commander H. H. Adams of Lafayette Post called the meeting to order and introduced Lieut. Gov. Saxton, who, in the absence of Gov. Morton, was called on to preside. Lieut. Gov. Saxton said:

"While I esteem it a privelege and a high honor to preside over this splendid meeting, I am sorry that my presence here is to you in the nature of a disappointment. You expected to see our honored Governor, and are compelled to put up with a very poor substitute.

"Gov. Morton deeply regrets his inability to be here this evening, and has authorized me to say that he is in thorough sympathy with the purpose that has brought us together. I want to say for myself in this connection that I fully indorse the efforts of my comrades of Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic, to introduce military training in the schools of the Nation. In my opinion, this should be done not only because such training must tend to give our boys a manly and graceful bearing, and that is much, but still more because it will impart to them the moral qualities that will help to make them good citizens."

"The public schools should teach first of all the duties of citizenship. Our youth should be deeply impressed with the idea that the chief object of their attending school is not that they may learn how to make a living, but that they may learn how best to serve the State and the society in which they live.

"Suppose our boys are trained in the school of the soldier. We then have always at hand the material out of which armies may be constructed. The boy who once learns to be a soldier will never forget how to be a soldier. The army that conquered the rebellion was made up very largely of boys, and those who had barely crossed the line of young manhood. How much more efficient it would have been at the outset if those who composed it had received a thorough military training in the school or college. We do not want our boys to



Lieut. Gov. Saxton,
Who presided, representing Gov. Morton.

be inspired with ambition for military glory, but we would like to have them imbued with the idea that they may sometime be called upon to fight as good soldiers for their country and her institutions. Every time they shoulder the musket and form a line they will feel that they are preparing themselves to fight, if necessary, their country's battles. Thus they will learn, not only to be good soldiers, but to be loyal and patriotic citizens as well.

"The chief need of this Nation to-day is a higher and nobler citizenship. The military virtues are also the civic virtues. Does the citizen any less than the soldier need to be brave, patriotic, self-sacrificing? What is the first thing a soldier must learn? Obedience, submission to lawful authority. Without that there can be no army, no victory. We may say with equal emphasis that without obedience there can be no State, no civilization. The habit of obedience is as necessary to the life of the republic as the love of liberty. Indeed, it is more necessary at this time, and, in view of dangerous tendencies that are manifesting themselves on every hand, to uphold the supremacy of the law than it is to dwell upon the freedom of the individual.

"I wish our schools could indelibly stamp upon the minds of our American youth the belief that the only guaranty of our liberties is the integrity of the law, and that every man who violates the law is to that extent a traitor to his country. Let us teach our boys the military bearing, the military habit, the military virtues. Such training can but have the effect of making them good citizens in time of peace, as well as good soldiers in time of war, if, unfortunately, that time should ever come."

Telegrams of Regret.

Commander Adams then read telegrams from ex-President Harrison, Gov. W. F. Upham, Henry B. Cleaves of Maine, J. E. Rickards of Montana, John E. Rich of Michigan, Clark Matthews of Indiana, and Frank D. Jackson of Iowa, regretting their inability to be present, and expressing their approbation of the objects of the meeting.

John S. Wise's Speech.

John S. Wise was then introduced. He said that in the absence of some of the speakers he had been called upon to fill the gap. He was in the position of the stone that the builders rejecter, which afterward became the head of the corner. It was a remarkable fact that when in this city a movement was inaugurated to increase the respect and love for the flag of the country, a post with a French name should start the movement, and a rebel, though a reconstructed one, should be chosen as a spokesman.

"The idea of teaching the boys in the public schools military drill," said the Speaker, "is a happy middle ground between a standing army and a country without an army for national defense. There has always been in this Nation, from its earliest history, opposition to a standing army. It is, however, necessary that this country should have some armed body for national defense. There never was another nation in the world with a population of 70,000,000 and a standing army of 25,000 men. It is true, we have a militia, and in this State a part of this militia is doing good service in Brooklyn at this time, but the emergency may arise when this militia may be swept away as the chaff before the wind.

"There is no country in the world where the public schools are so near the hearts of the people. When you teach the pupil in the school the use of arms you prepare him to defend the Nation. It was the schoolboys who started the movement which culminated in the enactment that no other flag but ours shall float over the public buildings in this State. If you carry the flag into the schools the pupils are taught to love, and, if need be, to defend it."

Gen. Swayne Heard From.

Gen. Wager Swayne was the next speaker, and he spoke eloquently of the advantages of giving the youth who are being instructed in the public schools a military training. If it was worth while to give the boys of the public schools an education so that they would be fitted to earn a livelihood, it was certainly worth while to teach them patriotism and good citizenship. A military training would teach them order and symmetry, and inculcate love for the flag and what it represents.

At the conclusion of Gen. Swayne's speech the standard bearer of a battalion of pupils from Grammar Schools 66 and 87, who, armed and uniformed, were drawn up on the platform, marched to the front, carrying the flag. "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played by the band, the young soldiers saluted the flag, and the audience rose and cheered heartily.

Address by Gen. Miles.

Gen. Miles was then introduced. His theme was, "What Does the Flag Signify?" and he spoke eloquently of its symbolism. He said he was in full sympathy with the movement for which the meeting had been called. To make this Government strong, permanent, and happy the youth must be educated to be good citizens and brave soldiers, prepared to fight the moral, civil, and political battles of the future. They must be taught to love and respect the flag of the country, and die in its defense if need be.

Joseph H. Choate was scheduled for the next speech, but he was detained by the illness of his daughter. His place was taken at short notice by C. C. Beaman, who made a speech bristling with wit and patriotic sentiment. To make a man vote right, he said, he must be taught in his youth to love his country and his flag, and to make the youth love the flag it must float from every schoolhouse, and he must be taught to understand its meaning and the sentiment it represents.

Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania also spoke in favor of military training in the public schools.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt was captured as he was making his exit from the hall, and was brought back and induced to speak. He said the youth of the country must be taught that the flag was the emblem of love of country.

"There must be no divided allegiance," he said. "This country welcomes the oppressed of every land and opens the gates of citizenship to them and accepts them as brothers, and all that is asked of them is to renounce allegiance to foreign Governments. There was no hardship in that. The flag that floats over this country is the guardian of equal rights and liberty, coupled with law and order. The safety of this country depends upon the rising generation, and they must be taught that there is no liberty without law. If every boy and girl can be made to understand that liberty is inseparable from order, then the future of this country is assured."

Gov. Brown of Rhode Island spoke briefly and the meeting was brought to a close.

BOYS DRILL BEFORE GOVERNORS

Lafayette Post's Guests Entertained at Luncheon.

Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic, entertained at luncheon at an uptown hotel yesterday its guests from other States, who are aiding in the movement for military training in public schools. After the luncheon the guests were escorted to the Seventh Regiment Armory to see 700 schoolboys of New-York City drill under the command of Percy W. Shedd of Grammar School No. 87. The entertainment at the armory was in charge of Capt. Adolph E. Dick.

Commander Henry H. Adams of Lafayette Post presided at the luncheon. Among those present were Lieut. Gov. Saxton, representing Gov. Morton; Brig. Gens. B. M. Whitlock, William C. Wallace, E. C. O'Brien, and Howard Carroll, and Cols. Archibald Rogers, Charles F. James, and George W. Turner of Gov. Morton's staff; Gov. D. Purcell Brown of Rhode Island, and Cols. H. Martin Brown, Raymond G. Mowry, and John H. Wetherell of his staff; Gen. Samuel Dalton, representing Gov. Greenhalge of Massachusetts; Gov. O. Vincent Coffin of Connecticut and Adjt. Gen. Charles P. Graham, Surgeon General George A. Brown, Commissary Gen. Harry S. Peck, Quartermaster General W. E. Disbrow, Paymaster General J. H. Jarman, Judge Advocate General L. M. Daggett, Assistant Adjutant General N. E. F. Sanders, and Assistant Quartermaster General Louis R. Cheney, and Cols. Watson J. Miller, Herbert L. Camp, and Henry Wessels of his staff; Capt. J. Milton Thompson, United States Army, Inspector of the National Guard of Connecticut; Gov. Daniel H. Hastings of Pennsylvania, with Gen. Frank Reeder, Secretary of State, and Adjt. Gen. Thomas J. Stewart; William A. Copp and A. G. Mills, Past Commanders of Lafayette Post; Gen. Egbert L. Viele, Col. Frank G. Loveland, Major S. Curtis Brackett, James A. Blanchard, Edward H. Boyer, Principal of Grammar School No. 87; Gen. J. Frederick Pierson, Dr. John C. Barron, John W. Davis, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Gen. E. W. Terrell, Major Edgar Ketchum, Gen. Horace Porter, Major George T. Edgar, and Capt. E. L. Huggins, United States Army, representing Gen. Miles, commander of the Department of the East.

Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania did not arrive until the luncheon was nearly over.

Commander Henry H. Adams, before introducing Lieut. Gov. Saxton, explained briefly the purpose of calling the Governors of the Eastern States together.

"It is to obtain their opinions," he said, "on the advisability of introducing military drill in the public schools. We believe it is of the highest importance to do everything we can to strengthen the spirit of patriotism in the youth of America."

Lieut. Gov. Saxton said that Gov. Morton had expressed much regret because he was unable to attend the luncheon.

"Gov. Morton is heartily in sympathy with this movement," he said. "As for myself, I believe in military training in schools. It gives the boys self-control, teaches obedience, and makes them able, when they become men, to help uphold the law of the land."

Gen. Horace Porter said: "The question before the people is: Are we going to abandon our country, or are we going to defend it? If the country is to be defended, let us so organize the schools that the boys may be prepared for war. I believe there is no better exercise than that given by the manual of arms and the march. It does not overtax the strength, like some of the college games, and it teaches the most useful lesson of obedience to those in authority."

Gov. Brown of Rhode Island said he was of the opinion that the introduction of military instruction in the public schools would be of inestimable advantage.

Gov. Coffin of Connecticut thought that the people of Connecticut were not quite ready for the military innovation. "It is our way, you know," he said, "to go slow to learn all I can about the subject."

Commissioner Hunt of the Board of Education declared that military instruction in the public schools was bound to come. "It will not be necessary in this country," he said, "to take the best years of a young man's life away from him, as they do in Germany, in order to teach him military duty. The power of the American flag cannot be estimated. I would have it placed over all the public schools, and have military duty taught to the schoolboys. No one should be allowed to teach who cannot pass an examination in military tactics. I do not understand how any loyal citizen could vote against having military drill made a part of the course of our public schools. The enforcement of a compulsory education law and a law providing for military instruction in our schools would be effectual in preserving our country."

Col. Charles P. Homer of Lafayette Post said it was the pride of his life that he made the motion that Lafayette Post should present a stand of colors to the College of the City of New-York. Now thousands of schools throughout the country possess flags, presented to them by the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania entered the room while Col. Homer was speaking. He was loudly cheered.

Principal Boyer of Grammar School No. 87, who was first to organize a military company in a public school in New-York, spoke briefly of some of the difficulties he had met in organizing the battalion in his school. He urged the importance of proper legislation to enforce military drill in schools.

Gov. Hastings said: "I am heartily in favor of the movement instituted by Lafayette Post, and so are the people of my State. We are always in favor of all movements that will create a warmer love for our flag and our institutions. Let us by all means teach the rising generation to be prepared for any emergency."

Capt. Huggins was the last speaker. "I am sure," he said, "that in a few years military instruction in the public schools will be common, and people will wonder that it was not introduced sooner. It is valuable, not only for its effect on the body, but for its effect on the mind."

The drilling by the boys at the Seventh Regiment Armory won much applause from the Governors and the members of their staffs, who occupied the box over the entrance to the drillroom. Boys were present from Grammar Schools Nos. 2, 77, 87, and 95, and girls from Grammar School No. 54 gave a drill.

The battalion from Grammar School No. 87 first marched in review and afterward went through the manual of arms. Its work was done smoothly and well.

A company of boys from Grammar School No. 95, who had been drilled only two weeks, showed what could be accomplished in that time.

The Ambulance Corps from Grammar School No. 87 attracted much attention.

Another pretty feature was a bayonet drill by sixteen boys from Grammar School No. 87.

Twenty-eight girls from Grammar School No. 54, under Capt. Annie Slater, gave a charming drill, first with Japanese parasols and then with guns.

The boys of all the schools represented marched in review before the Governors at the close of the exhibition.

THE "ARCHIE" GORDON BENEFIT

Fine Programme Will Be Presented at the Bijou To-morrow Night.

The friends of the late Archie Gordon, newspaper and dramatic writer, have been greatly encouraged in their efforts to obtain a fund for his widow and children, who were left entirely unprovided for, by the kindly and sympathetic manner in which boxes and tickets have been taken for the benefit performance which will be given at the Bijou Theatre to-morrow night. There is every indication that a handsome sum will be obtained to present to the family.

Mr. Gordon's heroic efforts during his last years, when suffering from disease, are well known to all of his intimate friends. Those who knew him, and who appreciated his generous and ever-willing friendship, should not now hesitate to return some of the many acts of kindness with which his life was filled.

The tickets for the performance have been placed at the regular prices, and can be obtained at the theatre or of any of the members of the committee.

Sheriff Tamsen and Frank McKee, of Hoyt & McKee, have each taken a box. Many tickets have been disposed of, and many donations have been received. Those who feel like aiding the fund and do not care to attend the performance may send donations, which will be thankfully received.

A fine programme will be presented at the Bijou. The full bill will be announced to-day.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION

The Democratic Union of New-York City Organized.

A number of Democrats who have been closely allied with Tammany Hall have organized what they call "The Democratic Union of New-York City."

An organization has been perfected with Cornelius F. Collins, President; David Gerber, and George C. Coffin, Vice Presidents; Matthew P. Ryan, Corresponding Secretary; William J. Barr and William J. Pyne, Recording Secretaries, and Edward C. Stone, Treasurer.

Among those who were prominent in organizing the union were Edward Stone and Charles G. F. Wahle, Commissioner of Accounts under the Tammany administration, who are business partners. It is claimed for the union that it has organizations in all the districts. There is no restriction of membership. The central body is composed of the representatives chosen from the district organizations. The object is "to preserve and perpetuate the principles of Democracy and endeavor to bring about the union of all Democrats of the City of New-York."

The union, in a statement sent out last night, says it is not a "reform organization" nor an "independent organization," in the general acceptance of those terms. It is a Democratic body which does not propose to hold conventions or nominate candidates, but its chief object is to arouse a sentiment for clean men and methods in the party.

Resolutions in Memory of Dr. Loomis.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Medical Department of the University of the City of New-York, on Jan. 23, the following resolutions in memory of Dr. A. Loomis were adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of Alfred L. Loomis this institution recognizes the loss of one of its principal supports, for he was a most sagacious leader and the ablest of teachers. His example remains as a stimulus to those who are left to complete his work, and this work cannot be done better than on the lines mapped out by him.

Resolved, That the deepest sympathy of the members of this board is offered to his family, for this board feels that in the death of Alfred L. Loomis it has suffered a personal loss which places it near to those who loved him best.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and that they be printed in the public papers and in the medical journals.

Mrs. Green Engages a Texas Lawyer.

The case of Mrs. Hetty Green against the administrators of her father's estate, which was to have had a hearing yesterday before Referee H. H. Anderson, at 35 Broadway, was adjourned on account of Mrs. Green having again engaged new counsel.

When the referee asked Mrs. Green where her counsel, Nathan Bijur, was, she explained that he was no longer connected with the case. She added that she had engaged a lawyer from Texas, and that he was now on his way East. The referee therefore adjourned the case until Feb. 15.

Fire in an Unfinished Building.

The frame of a fire-proof building was the scene of a fire at 1:55 this morning. The American Tract Society owned it—as far as the construction had gone—for it will take about a year to finish the building, which is at Spruce and Nassau Streets.

The fire was confined to a staging on the sixteenth floor, and did no damage except to the staging.

S. G. Pratt's Allegory of "America."

Silas G. Pratt produced in Chickering Hall last night his new musical and pictorial allegory "America," illustrating four centuries in music, picture, and song, for the benefit of the Hospital of the New-York Medical College and Hospital for Women.

He was assisted by the Seidl Orchestra and Military Band and the Cecilian Quartette. Almost $1,000 was raised for the hospitals. The entertainment will be repeated this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mayor Strong Going to Albany.

Mayor Strong will go to Albany Monday afternoon, and will remain until Wednesday.

Crepon and Brocaded Silk *Dress Skirts,* $17.50, (that were $32 and $35.)

Our own make—exclusive style.

500 *Ladies' Jackets,* at $5.00 each, that were $12, $15 and $18.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

TO REORGANIZE TAMMANY

W. H. Law Had a Plan but it Was Frowned Upon.

MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE

Not Much Joy at the First Reunion Since the Recent Defeat of the Organization—Primaries Postponed.

William H. Law, clubman, society man, and lawyer, made an effort to secure a reorganization of Tammany Hall on a new basis at the meeting of Tammany's General Committee in the Wigwam last night.

It was the first meeting of the General Committee since the organization's recent defeat, and, while Mr. Law's effort availed nothing in results, it made a stir in the meeting, elicited some applause, and added materially to a tale that would otherwise be barren of incident.

There was a fair attendance at the meeting. Augustus W. Peters, who was defeated for President of the Board of Aldermen, presided. John B. McGoldrick, the Reading Secretary read the report of the Committee on Organization approving the resolution of the Committee of Sixty or Executive Committee, postponing the primaries and consequently the reorganization until after the reapportionment of the city Assembly districts in June next.

Congressman-elect Sulzer made a short speech, favoring this report, and pointing out that it was the best way for the organization to proceed. He moved the adoption of the report.

Then Mr. Law got the floor and did what has not been done at a meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee in a few years. He expressed his views. He offered the following resolution as an amendment to the report:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of one from each Assembly district, each member of which shall be a member of the General Committee, but not a member of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, be appointed forthwith to ascertain and report to the next meeting of this committee what changes or modifications, if any, may be necessary in the organization of Tammany Hall under the new apportionment, and to recommend such measures as to them may seem expedient in the premises.

Mr. Law's resolution gave his address as 1 West Thirty-fourth Street, and his Assembly district as the Eleventh. Police Commissioner Martin made the point that the resolution was out of order. Chairman Peters sustained him, under the rules. Unanimous consent was given Mr. Law to make his statement, and Mr. Law proceeded with his speech.

He said the voice of the General Committee should be the voice of Tammany. He had no objection to the postponement of the primaries, but in his opinion the organization of Tammany Hall was not correct. It ought to begin with the members of the General Committee and go up to the leaders, and not come down from the leaders to the members of the Committee.

"I believe the leaders of Tammany Hall should be selected by Tammany Hall in each Assembly district," said Mr. Law. "Each district should have the right to choose its own leader."

Mr. Law also said that hitherto no man could suggest resolutions in the General Committee without authority, and that he had met many persons who agreed with him in his views. He wanted to have the leaders respect themselves.

"It may be right," he said, "but I don't think Tammany, which has stood for 100 years, can stand the present methods."

Mr. Law spoke at some length, and was politely applauded from time to time.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre got the floor and asked that Mr. Law's resolution be tabled. He made a neat speech in so doing, and said that for the years he had been in Tammany he failed to recall Mr. Law's activities. Both Senator George W. Plunkitt and Edward T. Fitzpatrick suggested at the same moment that it would not do to table the resolution, because that would carry the whole question with it.

Maurice F. Holahan then made an eloquent speech in defense of Tammany Hall. He said it needed no reorganization, and defended its bond issues and its municipal administration. Referring to the Power of Removal bill he said that he, like others, would soon be "eating snowballs."

When Mr. Holahan concluded, Mr. Law got the floor again, but Chairman Peters quickly called him to order, put the question on the report of the Executive Committee, and it was carried with a rousing chorus of yeas. The only negative vote came from far off in the background, and sounded as though it might have come from the street.

Then Mr. Law tried to renew his motion, but the committee adjourned while he was doing so. He came to New-York a few years ago from New-Haven, where he was a lawyer and a prominent society man.

ALDERMEN FAVOR POWER FOR MAYOR

Declare He Should Appoint Commissioners on Police Reorganization.

The Board of Aldermen, at a special meeting yesterday, without a dissenting vote, passed Alderman Goodman's resolution to instruct the Committee on Legislation to bring about, if possible, an amendment to Senator Lexow's bill affecting the police so that Mayor Strong instead of Gov. Morton, shall appoint the Commissioners for the reorganization of the department.

The resolution was introduced at the meeting of the board Tuesday and referred to the Law Committee. This committee yesterday recommended that it be adopted. It reads:

"Such appointing power ought to be vested in the Hon. W. L. Strong, Mayor of this city, by virtue of his direct interest in and responsibility for a proper administration of all the departments of the city, because of his nomination and election as a strictly non-partisan Mayor and Chief Magistrate, and because it is in line with the principles of home rule which the citizens of this city generally demand."

Senator Hill to be a Guest.

At the monthly dinner of the Democratic Club at the clubhouse, 617 Fifth Avenue, to-morrow evening, Senator Hill will pay his first visit to the club and deliver an address to the members. The other speakers will be Simon Sterne and Robert B. Roosevelt.

Stores close at six.

Man or boy with two overcoats—light and heavy—you need an ulster.

"No."

Was that heavy coat warm enough for the cold days two weeks or so ago? Is it warm enough to-day?

"Pretty near."

All right—now you're ready. Every ulster we have is marked down to $15.

Boys of 16 years to men of 43 inches chest.

Your money back if you want it.

At all stores.

"Onyx" socks—black cotton—25 cents. Bought a lot at a time—else it would be 35.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES } Prince, Warren, 324 St.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Receptions Yesterday.—Among those who received yesterday were Mrs. Harvey Durand of 5 West Forty-seventh Street, the Misses Frohman of 159 West Seventy-ninth Street, Mrs. James Otis Hoyt of 310 West Seventy-fifth Street, Mrs. Henry T. Buell of 17 Fifth Avenue, Mrs. S. C. Harriot and Miss Florence Harriot of 454 West Twenty-third Street, Mrs. J. Herbert Johnston of 20 Washington Square, Mrs. D. H. Roberts of 72 West Ninety-fourth Street, Mrs. Cyrus Clark of 327 West Seventy-sixth Street, Mrs. William H. Rolston of 122 West Ninety-third Street, and Mrs. B. Gray Taylor, Miss Grace Gray Taylor, and Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk, Jr., of 216 West Thirty-ninth Street.

—The Brooks-Spencer Wedding.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Spencer have sent out cards for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Sarah Cowell Spencer, to John J. Brooks. The wedding will take place next Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Unitarian Church, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. There will be a maid of honor, two bridesmaids, and four ushers.

—Engagement Announced.—The engagement of Miss Sarah W. Southard, daughter of Mrs. Jerome Southard of this city, and a niece of Mrs. Preston Mills of Paris, to Robert Howland Corwin has just been announced. Mr. Corwin is now abroad. The wedding will take place in June, at "Rocky Dale," the country place of the Southards, at Bridgeport, Conn.

—The Michaux Prizes.—The prizes of the Michaux Club for their tournament were presented Thursday afternoon. Mrs. John C. Minor was presented with a gold medal and Miss Hawley received the second prize.

—Marriage of Miss Hamlin.—Cards have been sent out announcing the marriage of Miss Harriet Sage Hamlin of this city to A. L. Artman Himmelwright, at Albany, N. Y., on Jan. 23.

—The St. Francis Xavier Theatricals.—The students of the College of St. Francis Xavier wil present "A Celebrated Case" at the college theatre next Wednesday evening.

—Mrs. Kerr's Reception.—Mrs. James Edward Kerr of 2 West Thirty-sixth Street, gave the second of her receptions yesterday afternoon, from 4 o'clock until 7 o'clock.

—A Musical Reception.—Rudolph Gunther, assisted by Mrs. Wilber A. Bloodgood, will give a large musical reception to-day, in honor of Miss De Lussan.

—Mrs. Young's Receptions.—Mrs. Thomas S. Young, Jr., of 5 West Twentieth Street has issued cards for Fridays in January and February.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Still Another New Theatre.—A proposition has been made to a prominent manager of this city, by a capitalist, to build him a theatre on the west side, between Sixtieth and Seventieth Streets, to be called the West End, and to be devoted to the production of standard plays by a stock company. The plan contemplates the erection of a fine building to include, besides the theatre, a ballroom and meeting rooms for societies. The decision of the manager, who declines to have his name made public at present, is to be given next week, and if he accepts the proposition, work on the preliminaries will be begun at once, and the theatre will be ready for opening by next Fall.

—Sutton Vane's "Humanity."—Sutton Vane's melodrama "Humanity," which is to be presented at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Feb. 4, is in five acts, and the scene shifts from England to South Africa in time of war. There is a duel on horseback and a bomb explosion in the play, which is said to be full of action. Twenty horses and a pack of hounds are used, and in addition to these, the cast will include Joseph Grismer and Phoebe Davis; Annie Clarke, formerly leading woman of the Boston Museum; Agnes Rose, Frazer Coulter, Brenton Thorpe, Theodore Hamilton, Bebe Vining, Dore Davidson, Sadie Price, and James E. Sullivan.

—Produced for Copyright Purposes.—Augustus Thomas's new play, "Don't Tell Her Husband," which is to be presented by Charles Frohman, has been produced at a matinée at the Globe Theatre, London, to secure an English copyright. The actors in the cast for this one performance were Messrs. Seymour, H. Reeves Smith, Besley, Walter Everard, Sydney Paxton, Wilton Heriot, and W. Lestocq, and Misses Merrick, Schuberth Mabel Lane, and Graves. The play is in three acts, each of one scene.

—"Trilby" Nearly Completed.—Paul M. Potter has read the first three acts of his dramatization of "Trilby" to Manager A. M. Palmer, and has promised to finish the last act by next Monday, when Mr. Palmer will at once complete the casting of the play. He has not yet decided where the first production of "Trilby" will be made.

—Mr. Hoyt's Next Play.—Charles H. Hoyt is already at work on his next new play. It will be called "A Civilized Community," and will be a satire on current fads and foibles. The first performance will be given in Decatur, Ill., where the first production was made of "A Trip to Chinatown," the most profitable of all Mr. Hoyt's works.

Re-engaged by Charles Frohman.—Manager Charles Frohman has signed contracts re-engaging J. H. Gilmour for another season, and Marie Hampton for two years. Both these artists have been very successful in "Sowing the Wind," in which they will appear at the Harlem Opera House next week.

For Slapping Mr. Meikel.

Charles S. Chapman was suspended yesterday from the Consolidated Exchange for one week, for having slapped H. Meikel in the face in an altercation on the floor a few days ago.

Delaware Senatorial Deadlock.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 25.—Another ballot for United States Senator was taken to-day, and resulted: Higgins, 9; Addicks, 6; Massey, 4; Wolcott, (Dem.), 8.

If in Need of a Remedy for a Sore Throat, or a Bad Cough or Cold, use promptly DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a useful medicine to keep in the house, because of its great helpfulness in all Lung and Throat troubles.—Advertisement.

The Sunday Times

28 Pages.

THE SUNDAY TIMES will be even more interesting, if possible, than usual to-morrow. It will consist of 28 pages chock full not only of all the news of the day from the four quarters of the globe, but of an array of special features, among which every reader is certain to find something of personal interest. The problem of servants and housekeeping, to which a page was devoted last week, will be discussed by well-known people who have been asked to give their opinions upon these most important questions. Among those who have consented to be quoted are Mrs. Lyman Abbott, Mrs. John Sherwood, Miss Emily Huntington, Mrs. James Gerard, Chauncey M. Depew, Miss Emily Warren, Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, Mrs. Laurence Hutton, Miss Alice Woodbridge, Mrs. Lawrence McCormick of the Waldorf, and Abe Godchaud, Superintendent of the Hotel Brunswick's culinary department.

This, of course, will be only one of the features of the greatest of Sunday newspapers. What some of the others are may be gathered from the following headlines:

Brigandage in Sicily.

Trials of the criminals in the San Francesco Refectory. Captains of the Banda Maurina. The time when Englishmen and Americans may presume to ask a disagreeable question from Sicilians.

Managers and Theatres.

Some of Fanny Davenport's notions about management. Enterprise the policy that wins. How the popular actress would manage a theatre if she had the absolute control of one herself.

Moraes and His Cabinet.

Men who are at the head of affairs in the Brazilian Republic. Policy of peace and progress. All of them long identified with the growth of the republican idea. Civilians rather than soldiers.

For Coming Housewives.

The practical necessities of the Easter bride's outfit. More than lovely clothes needed. Estimates for the house linen supply.—Blankets and counterpanes. A "bolster bee" and a "towel party."

The regular departments will be complete as they always are:

Book Reviews.

An entire page will, as usual, be devoted to the newest and most important books. Among them will be nine of the most recent books of fiction, including works by Mark Twain, Clark Russell, and Christian Reid, and a volume of Cossack folk-lore tales. Other books to be noticed are a volume of travels and adventures in Idaho, the new biography of Prince Henry, the great navigator, and the important work on Mycenian art, by George Perrot and Charles Chipiez.

Dramatic and Musical.

Besides the interesting special article about managers and theatres, of which mention is made above, the dramatic department will contain a review of the new plays of the week and an outline of those which are soon to be presented. The musical department will tell what has been going on at the Opera House and in concert hall during the last six days.

Amateur Sports.

Amateur sports will receive special attention in Sunday's Times. The bicyclists will be told about the big show, which has drawn thousands of enthusiasts to Madison Square Garden during the week. Yachtsmen will be interested in the latest gossip about the new cup defender which is soon to be built.

Still Other Attractions.

But these are by no means all the good things which to-morrow's Times will offer to its hosts of readers. There will be the usual comprehensive review of the week in society, not alone in New-York and its suburbs, but at the national capital, Lakewood, and elsewhere. From Washington there will come an account of the tenth anniversary of the famous Gridiron Club, which is to be celebrated to-night. Our Paris correspondent's letter vividly reflects impressions of the Boulevards, the studios, and lobbies of playhouses and legislative chambers. That nearly $70,000 has been contributed, by gift, subscription, and bequest during the past month for the purchase of, or in prizes for, pictures composed and painted by native American artists is an event of much importance. Full particulars of this unusual encouragement to home talent will be found in the column of art gossip headed "In the World of Art." A history of the United Hebrew Charities of New-York from its organization in 1874 to the close of the year 1894. Its modes of dispensing charity, investigation of applicants, and variety of disposition of worthy subjects. How the employment bureau has proved a valuable adjunct. The advantage of the technical school for the children of poor immigrants. How disease of all natures are grappled with, and how the corps of investigators, interpreters, and agents work. Who the prominent promoters of the institution are, and what they have accomplished. Biographical sketches and portraits of the philanthropic leaders in the work.

The Sunday Times.

Don't Miss It.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The twenty-ninth annual French cooks' ball will be held at Madison Square Garden on the evening of Feb. 6, under the supervision of the Société Culinaire Philanthropique. The committee in charge of the ball reports much success as regards the sale of boxes and seats. The music will be furnished by 100 musicians, under the leadership of Max Schwab. The ball will be preceded by an afternoon exhibition of works of culinary art. Every first-class hotel, restaurant, and club will be represented at the afternoon exhibition. The ball promises to be a greater success this year than ever before, and the proceeds will be devoted to the widows and orphans' fund. The Garden will be profusely decorated for the occasion.

—The New-York Kindergarten Association is supporting fifteen kindergartens and is actively engaged in opening others. It is endeavoring to have kindergartens started in connection with the public schools. To carry on its work to the end of its fiscal year, June 31, it needs $7,500 more than has been subscribed, and appeals to the public to contribute that sum. Alfred Bishop Mason of 10 Wall Street, who is the Treasurer of the association, will receive subscriptions and send information to those wishing to aid this public work.

—A meeting of the West Side Excise Association will be held in the Park Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, next Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Dr. Schauffer's stereopticon views of the "slums" of New-York will be exhibited and explained. The Rev. Dr. Elsing of the De Witt Memorial Church and others will deliver addresses.

—Denia Beyer, thirty-two years old, of 322 East Sixty-first Street, died at Flower Hospital yesterday morning of burns sustained by her clothes catching fire at a stove.

—Congressman Jerry Simpson of Kansas will lecture on "Political Revolutions," in Chickering Hall, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Admission free.

—John Gifford, Special Forestry Agent of New-Jersey, will lecture on "The Geographical Distribution of Plants" at Teachers' College, Riverside Heights and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, this morning at 11:45 o'clock. The lecture will be illustrated by stereopticon pictures of tropical trees and their products. Admission free.

—The annual Epiphany missionary service, which was originated by Dr. Muhlenberg forty-six years ago, will be held at the Church of the Holy Communion, Twentieth Street and Sixth Avenue, on Sunday evening. The Rev. Dr. Mottet, the rector of the parish, will make an address.

—The High Bridge Improvement Organization has elected the following officers: President—Edgar Ketchum; Vice President—Charles Hilton Brown; Corresponding Secretary—C. H. Dannervity; Recording Secretary—H. S. Clark; Sergeant at Arms—Stephen E. Brown.

—There will be a special service at Trinity Chapel on the evening of Feb. 7, to commemorate the completion by Dr. W. B. Gilbert of his twenty-fifth year as organist and choirmaster.

—Mme. Lillian Nordica, the celebrated prima donna, so well known to patrons of the Metropolitan Opera House, is now stopping at the Laurel-in-the-Pines, Lakewood, N. J.

Yonkers.

—The Burns Club of this city celebrated the anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, last evening, by a dinner in Wiggins Hall.

—The Westchester County G. A. R. Association will have its annual dinner in this city next Thursday evening.

—The Board of Education on Thursday evening took appropriate memorial action on the death of Rudolf Eickemeyer.

—Protection Engine Company had its annual ball last night.

Thomas A. Doe for Chief Clerk.

Col. Waring, Street-Cleaning Commissioner, announced yesterday that he had appointed Thomas A. Doe as his chief clerk, in place of Joseph Scully.

Mr. Doe is a New-Yorker, and met Col. Waring while they labored together for the Cumberland Gap Park Company and the Harrogate Company a few years ago. His work as chief clerk will begin Feb. 4, and his salary will be $2,500 a year.

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The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

CANTOR MAKES A REPORT

Sharp Arraignment of the Majority of the Lexow Committee.

ACCUSED OF GROSS PARTISANSHIP

Concurrence in the Suggestion for Increased Powers for the Police Superintendent.

AGAINST ANY BI-PARTISAN COMMISSION

The Senator Wants a Single Head for the Police—The Bureau of Elections Should Be Separated.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Senator Jacob A. Cantor of New-York handed in to the Senate to-day the minority report of the Lexow committee, which had been appointed to investigate the Police Department of New-York City.

In conversation with the correspondent of The New-York Times, Senator Cantor said that he had prepared the report alone; he had received neither assistance nor suggestion from any one. He had been willing to have received aid had any one tendered it. It was a source of congratulation, he said, that the report had not been published in the public press before it was submitted to the Senate, as had happened with the majority report.

Under the rules, the minority report will be considered, together with the majority report, as a special order next Tuesday.

The Cantor report concurs in the recommendation made by the committee that increased power should be put in the hands of the Superintendent of Police, but protests against a bi-partisan Board of Police Commissioners. It also favors the separation of the Bureau of Elections from the Police Department of the city. Mr. Cantor believes in a single-headed Police Commission, and in the creation of a new Bureau of Elections, to be separately constructed and to be officered by two Commissioners representing the dominant political parties.

The Minority Report.

The following is the full text of Senator Cantor's report;

To the Senate: In presenting this minority report, it is a matter of extreme regret that I was unable to concur either in the conclusions drawn by the majority or in their recommendations. As the sole representative of the City of New-York upon this special committee, I had hoped that an agreement could have been reached, uninfluenced by party consideration, in favor of some measures of relief rendered necessary by the facts revealed in the investigation. It was assumed by those who were responsible for the investigation that the work would be prosecuted without regard to individuals and irrespective of party considerations, but that an united and determined effort would be made to expose whatever corruption or abuse of power might have been found to exist in the Police Department of the city. It was promised to the people that a thorough and complete investigation would be made, and that its results would be of such a character as to give to the city a Police Department removed from political influences and effective for the performance of its duties. In order to accomplish this result there was unanimity of sentiment on the part of the members of the committee that the investigation should be diligently prosecuted, and only for this purpose.

At the outset Republican counsel was employed who, living in a distant city, was unfamiliar with either the geographical, political, or social condition of the metropolis. He was intrusted with the duty of performing what may be considered as the political work in which the majority were engaged. It is true that a protest was made against his employment for the reasons assigned. In spite of that opposition he was intrusted with the work of collecting evidence to demonstrate that the dominant political organization of the city was interested and instrumental in the alleged election frauds in some of the election districts. He prosecuted his labors under the guidance of the majority of the committee, giving thereby political bias to his work.

Neither he nor the committee made any effort to make a thorough and impartial investigation of the election system, nor did he or the committee address themselves to the ascertaining of all the facts which involved the operation of the election laws as executed. He simply endeavored to prove what he considered to be not real and substantial evidence against the election law, but irregularities which the committee claim, prove that the police were the instruments and agents of the dominant political organization of that city. No effort was made to show that the Republican Party in the various election districts had been guilty of any irregularities, but the evidence shows that the witnesses who were produced before the committee on this branch of the inquiry were those whose testimony had been secured beforehand by the Republican clubs of the city. These irregularities had not been brought to the attention of the authorities, complaints made, or prosecution instituted.

What the Majority Failed to Show.

The committee failed, as did its counsel, to show that the two great political parties had equal representation on the Boards of Inspectors and the election officers; nor was there any proof that the abuses alleged in the report of the majority had been protested against by the Inspectors of Election, poll clerks, and ballot clerks, who, under the law, were appointed upon the recommendation of the Republican committee and named by the Republican Police Commissioner. It is probably true, and the evidence to some extent sustains the proposition, that there were certain irregularities at the polls, but not a character to warrant the wholesale indictment made against the entire city in the report presented by the majority. It would be strange indeed in a great cosmopolitan city, with its 1,100 election districts, if differences of opinion did not arise between the election officers and the zealous watchers designated by candidates to watch the voting and the returns. But the evidence proves that in every instance in which such a conflict of authority occurred, and upon the attention of the police authorities being called thereto, the dispute was settled and the rights of all carefully protected. The committee also failed to find, what the records prove, that in the city, after election, there were certain indictments and prosecutions for violation of the election laws as the result of the official efforts of the District Attorney and the Judges who were in sympathy with the dominant political organization.

The committee says: "That in a very large number of the election districts of the City of New-York almost every conceivable crime against the elective franchise was either committed or permitted by the police, invariably in the interests of the dominant Democratic organization in the City of New-York, commonly called 'Tammany Hall.'" This statement is astoundingly false and absolutely unsustained by the testimony.

In corroboration of what I say in regard to such an important and vital conclusion of the committee, I confidently appeal, not only to the record, but to the personal knowledge of the entire voting population of the city. I also call attention to the fact, in connection with this infamous arraignment of this great city and its people, that there has not been an election during the last twenty years, when Federal officers were chosen, where the polls and everything connected with it were not under the absolute control of Federal officers, nine-tenths of whom were Republicans, and who possessed more power than the whole Police Department of the city and all of the officials of the State combined.

The testimony taken by the committee simply shows that but in a very few of the election districts, not fifteen in all, out of about 1,100, were there any charges, even of irregularity. It is inconceivable how men pretending to represent the reform political party of this State could so willfully and wickedly misrepresent the evidence taken.

The report also proceeds to state that the police officers at the polls considered themselves the active agents and employes of the dominant political organization of the city. There is not a scintilla of proof to sustain this proposition; but, on the contrary, the slight evidence taken on this subject simply shows that in two or three instances the police officers at the polls considered it their duty to obey the order of the majority of the Inspectors. The police officers of the city are not officers of election, but are assigned to the various election districts to preserve the peace and to protect the voter. They are under the instruction of the Boards of Inspectors, who are charged with the construction and enforcement of the election laws. It may and does happen that different opinions are entertained as to the duties and rights of watchers, challengers, and officers at the polls.

The final decision of such differences is not and cannot be a crime against the elective franchise.

In the City of New-York crimes against the ballot box have been more sternly prosecuted and severely punished than in any other town, city, or village in the State, and its elections therefore have been more free from fraud.

Accused of Reckless Statements.

The reckless statements are made by the majority, in order to build up an argument against the creation of anything but a bi-partisan commission. It will be noted that no evidence of election frauds was submitted to the committee prior to 1892. The majority claim that, prior to that time, the Police Commission of the city was bi-partisan in its character, and therefore no such abuses could exist under such an administration. It might have been interesting, but it did not suit the purposes of the majority of the committee, to go back to any earlier period for the purpose of ascertaining whether the election laws were observed during the existence of a bi-partisan commission. It is claimed by the committee, or, at least, it is the only inference to be derived from the language of the report, that the Police Commission from 1892 down to the Summer of 1894 was a partisan commission.

This statement is not borne out by the facts. The evidence shows that from almost the inception of the department down to the Spring of 1892 the commission was bi-partisan to this extent. It consisted of two Republicans and two Democrats, and for a long period of years the dominant political organization of the City of New-York, known as Tammany Hall, had but one Police Commissioner, while the Republicans and the anti-Tammany organization together had three members of the commission, and whatever abuses existed in the department throughout these years, both of blackmail and corruption, or of violation of the election laws, existed under this bi-partisan commission. But, in the Spring of 1892, there was a change made in the Police Board. It was observed by the local authorities of the city that partisan Police Commissioners and partisan Boards of Inspectors of Election existed in nearly every city and every election precinct throughout the State.

That frequent attention had been called to this fact, that the Republican Legislature was in favor of retaining Republican Police Commissioners and Republican Election Boards throughout the State. In Republican strongholds it was deemed proper and politic for partisan reasons to make the Police Commission and the election machinery partisan, and therefore Republican. In Democratic localities it was to be absolutely non-partisan. The New-York City authorities, recognizing this condition of things, suggested a change in the law as it affected the city.

The change was made, and when the term of a Republican Police Commissioner expired, in February, 1892, the Mayor filled the vacancy by the selection of a Democrat, and until the Summer of 1894, the Commission consisted of a Republican Commissioner, an anti-Tammany Commissioner, and two Tammany Commissioners, truly a bi-partisan board as far as the exercise of any control by the dominant political organization was concerned. In 1894 the Democratic Mayor of the city, upon the resignation of a Republican Commissioner and expiration of the term of an anti-Tammany Commissioner, appointed two prominent Republicans to fill the places, so that from that time to the present the Commission has consisted of two Democrats and two Republicans.

A Protest Against a Partisan Report.

It is to be regretted that this question of politics should have been intruded into the report of the majority. The simple purpose was the reorganization of the department investigated, with a view of preventing in the future certain crimes and abuses for which we have the authority of the Republican leader of the Senate, a member of the committee, that no political party, religious sect, or distinctive race was responsible.

Suggestions will be made later of radical remedies to be applied in order to avoid irregularities at the polls and to prevent offenses against the franchise. The safety of the people depends upon the purity of the ballot. The best minds of the State have been and are still engaged in recommending legislation that will prevent a perversion of the will of the people or the election of men to office by fraud or corruption. No measure can be considered too severe or sweeping which will secure that result.

This minority report is presented chiefly as a protest against the grossly partisan character of the report of the majority. The committee took proof as to the officers of the police who were enrolled as members of Democratic clubs of the city. No evidence was taken to show how many of the police officers, high and low, were enrolled as members of Republican clubs, and the majority condemned in the severest terms police officials belonging to Democratic clubs. The evidence, however, shows that this practice of the police in joining political clubs to acquire political influence was severely denounced by the Democratic President of the Police Board and by the leader of the Democratic party of the city.

It is true that politics have largely interfered with the personnel and discipline of the department. It is safe to assume that this is common to all Police Departments in this and other States. It seriously interferes, however, with the work of the Police Department, impairs its efficiency, cripples its influence, and destroys the merit system. Men should be appointed on the force after their qualifications have been duly established, and should be prohibited from receiving or soliciting the indorsement of men holding public office. Their promotion should be determined absolutely by the record, and by the record only. This record should contain not only the offenses with which they have been charged as members of the force, but it should set forth their good deeds and effective work accomplished. It has not been the custom heretofore to enter upon the books of the department the heroic deeds and splendid police work of individual members of the force; the record has been simply a record of offenses and penalties imposed. It should be otherwise, and promotions should wholly depend upon the record justly kept, uncontrolled by personal or political influence.

The Evidence of Blackmail.

It is conceded that sufficient blackmail, corruption, and tolerance of crime was shown to exist to warrant a reorganization of the department. It is true, as the evidence shows, that this sytem has existed almost from the creation of the department. It was not deemed possible when the committee was first organized to obtain the necessary evidence to bring home to members of the force specific proof of offenses alleged. Other legislative committees had absolutely failed in this respect.

When the resolution of investigation was adopted there were no specific charges against any officers of the department, but a general charge against the entire department. It was known, or generally believed, that certain classes of crime existed which could not have continued except by the connivance of the police authorities.

The committee did wisely in intrusting the absolute power over this branch of the inquiry to John W. Goff, Esq., who has since been elected Recorder of the City of New-York. He was aided by powerful private associations, who were busily engaged in gathering proof and in securing attendance of witnesses. No more tireless, industrious, and effective counsel was ever employed by a committee charged with a responsibility of this character. If not only required courage, but great ability to ferret out these offenses and to secure the testimony necessary to prove them. It is not necessary now, especially in view of the elaborate report made by the majority and the wide publicity given to the testimony taken before the committee, to detail the crimes and abuses proved. It must be remembered that they were committed under a bi-partisan Police Board, which seemed to be powerless to either prevent, prove, or punish them. It is not charged that any political party is responsible for this state of things. Efforts were made by several members of the board to traced nor proof secured, and it is doubtful ruption or blackmail. They could not be traced no proof secured, and it is doubtful whether the Police Commissioners or Superintendent are to blame for their failure to ascertain where corruption existed and how and in what manner blackmail was levied.

It was testified to before the committee that if the Police Commissioners had the power possessed or assumed by the investigating committee it might have been possible to ascertain the extent of the corruption and blackmail, and to punish the offenders and purge the force. But they were limited in their inquiry to offenses specifically charged against the officers. They had no right under the law to issue subpoenas or to enforce the attendance of witnesses, not members of the force, unless upon the trial of an officer, on specific charges duly made, and they could only convict upon evidence taken under the rules of law. Their whole proceedings are subject to review on appeal to the courts, and in many instances their action was reversed on technical grounds, and delinquent officers restored to duty. If the board had the power to summon witnesses to testify as to rumors of corruption before preferring charges, it might have been possible for the Commissioners to have ascertained the truth or falsity of the rumors and to have acted upon them. I am in favor of conferring power upon the department of originating investigations and compelling the attendance of witnesses, so that rumors could be traced, or proof obtained, upon which officers could be placed on trial.

Republican Reputations Destroyed.

It is to be regretted that the committee, in its report, accepts as true every particle of testimony produced against a police officer, no matter from what polluted source, without giving the contradiction or evidence of the accused official any weight, consideration, or even mention whatever. It was but natural that throughout the investigation witnesses should have implicated officers because of enmity or malice. An examination of the evidence, so far as it discloses the politics of most of the officials in the department who are implicated in the blackmail, fraud, and corruption testified to, were Republicans. I should not, under ordinary circumstances, have referred to the politics of those whose reputations were affected, if not completely destroyed, by testimony of blackmail, were it not for the fact that, at every opportunity, unsupported by proof, without any regard to the evidence, the Republican majority have implicated the Democratic organization of the City of New-York. I agree with the majority report which eulogizes the force in its entirety.

It is true that many serious charges were proved against members of the force, but the number of those implicated is small compared with the number of men who have been faithful and loyal to duty. It has demonstrated its great power in many respects in the past in the interest of the public welfare and for the public good. It stands unrivaled as a whole. It can be depended upon in any emergency for bravery, for determination, and for application to duty. It has a roll of honor second to no department in the civilized world. It has been the glory and pride, and justly so, of the citizens of the great metropolitan city, and they look forward to that period in the history of the department when its blackmailers and corrupt men shall have been driven from the ranks. It is difficult, of course in a vast body of men to keep it entirely free from corrupting influences, but with the exercise of vigilance on the part of the superior officers of the department, and with a knowledge that promotion can depend only upon merit, and not be obtained by bribery or political influence, it will be possible to prevent a recurrence of the evils that have been shown to exist.

Necessary in Spirit of Partisanship.

It is to be regretted that the majority of the committee should have proceeded to indict the police courts of the city without having had an opportunity to make an examination or investigation into the subject. In relation to the Department of Charities and Correction the evidence before the committee shows that several of the keepers in the subordinate jails where prisoners are temporarily committed have been exacting fees in violation of law. This, however, does not warrant the majority in indicting that department. It was necessary, however, in the interest of partisanship to discredit the administration of a Democratic department that these wholesale charges involving the integrity of public officers should be made.

Considerable stress is laid by the majority upon an alleged compact made between the Liquor Dealers' Association of the various districts or precincts with the dominant political organization. There is no evidence to show the existence of any such agreement. It is simply hinted at, without any evidence whatever, because the dominant political faction insisted that the blackmail of the liquor dealers by the police of the city ceased, and that was the result of the interference on their part, but, of course, the majority, utterly indifferent to the proof, and without a scintilla of evidence to sustain their finding, determined that there was such an agreement, and finds accordingly. It simply demonstrates the worthlessness of the conclusions drawn by the committee, and exhibits their absolute partisanship in spreading before the people in their report conclusions that find no evidence to sustain them in the proceedings. If such a compact existed, it would have been comparatively easy for the committee to have shown it by an examination of the parties alleged to have been interested in making it, but one of the parties whom it was charged was instrumental in making it, or was present when it was made, denied all knowledge of it.

As to the Remedies.

First—I concur in the first recommendation made by the committee, that additional powers should be lodged in the hands of the Superintendent of Police similar to those suggested in the bill accompanying the majority report. I believe that it will add materially to the discipline of the department. I would further provide that the Chief of Police shall be prohibited from acting upon the recommendation of any person holding public office in the assignment, transfer, or promotion of members of the uniformed force, and public officers should be prohibited by statute from making such recommendations.

Second—I emphatically dissent from the proposition contained in the third recommendation of the majority report, which provides for the creation of a bi-partisan Board of Police Commissioners. I have contended, as it will have been observed throughout the above report, that all the evils complained of and demonstrated to have existed were in full and complete operation under a bi-partisan Board of Police. In the first place, the principle is bad in theory. It is worse in practice. It is a divided responsibility, and there is no way in which the people can hold either individuals or political party to strict accountability for the actions of the board.

As a further indication of the character of the report made by the majority on this very matter, it is alleged that in cities in which one-headed commissions are the order, investigation of the same corrupt practices as have been revealed before your committee are now under consideration. There is not a particle of proof to sustain any such finding on the part of the committee. No evidence whatever was taken by the committee to indicate that in any city in this State where a single-headed commission existed were there abuses of any kind, nature, or description. On the contrary, no evidence affecting any such locality with a single-headed commission was presented to the committee.

It has been clearly demonstrated by the evidence that the bi-partisan commission which has existed from the creation of the department down to the present has proved a failure. It has demonstrated its weakness, and it is time to suggest a radical change that may accomplish the desired reform which the people of the City of New-York demand. I am in favor of a separation of the Bureau of Elections from the Police Department of the city. As a representative of the City of New-York, I have carefully watched the workings and observed the practical results derived from a consolidation of the Police Department and the election machinery of the city. I believe that the time has arrived when the two departments should be separated. If that is done, it will eliminate from the argument in favor of a bi-partisan commission nearly all that is alleged in order to sustain it.

A Single-Headed Police Commission.

I would provide, first, for a single-headed commission of the Police Department for the City of New-York. I believe that that force in the hands of a practical man, honest, faithful, and conscientious, would be relieved of the abuses shown to have heretofore existed, and can be honestly relied upon to exercise true and efficient police duty. I am aware of the strong sentiment which seems to dominate the Republican machine in favor of a bi-partisan commission.

In this determination to be arrived at in regard to the safe and successful policy to be adopted at this time in the creation of a new commission, it is well to be governed by public opinion, universally expressed in the city to be affected by the legislation especially when that demand is made after the bi-partisan commission has been the product of so much evil. I am, therefore, as I have suggested, in favor of a single-headed commission, appointed by the Mayor of the city, and I am not unmindful of the fact that that official is opposed to the political convictions which I entertain, but I believe he can be safely trusted with the appointment of a competent Commissioner to occupy this office. In the creation of the new Bureau of Elections, to be separately constructed, I would suggest the appointment of two Commissioners, representing the two dominant political parties in national politics, whose duty it shall be, under a bill to be hereafter presented by me, to control the election machinery of the city under the present safe and conservative election laws, so that all political interests can be protected.

With respect to the Police Department, I would eliminate from it all partisanship and political considerations. It is perhaps the most important department of the City Government. Through a proper and conservative exercise of its functions depends the peace of the city and the enforcement of all the criminal laws. This immense power, great as it is, is one which should be exercised with a due regard to the rights of all the citizens, irrespective of social, political, or religious distinctions. It is said that the concentration of this power in the hands of one man would be autocratic in its character, and for that reason it should not be possessed by any single individual. I cannot concur in any such statement. I can conceive of no reason why a Police Commissioner, whose duty is administrative only, with a Chief of Police, exercising the powers contemplated in the proposed legislation, and under the vigilant and watchful supervision of the newspapers and the people of the city, should not give satisfaction to the people. At any rate, it must be conceded that, inasmuch as a bi-partisan commission has been proved to be a failure, it is the duty of the Legislature to provide some new measure by which that department can be governed; and I know of no other proposition that would meet the present emergency than a single-headed commission.

Doctrine of Home Rule Involved.

The reorganization bill recommended by the majority report directly violates the doctrine of home rule. To such an extent have the people of the State declared in favor of this doctrine, that the revised Constitution adopted by the people last Fall embraces a home-rule amendment. This proposed bill at the outset, and for reasons which seem to be incomprehensible except upon the theory of deriving some partisan advantage through its enactment, provides for the creation of a commission of three to be appointed by the Governor for the purpose of reorganizing the Police Department of the city. The policy of the State has been to confer the power upon the Chief Executive of a city to appoint all commissions created to perform local services.

I am satisfied that it was contemplated by the majority that the Governor of this State would create a commission, partisan in its character, consisting of two Republicans and one Democrat, to reorganize the police force, that would accomplish the work in a manner satisfactory to those who dominate the Republican Party in this State. It is to be, according to their recommendation, a bi-partisan Board of Police, to control the department, but a partisan majority to reorganize it before it is transferred to that commission. If the bi-partisan policy appeals so strongly to the judgment and conscience of the majority, it is inconceivable why a bi-partisan majority was not suggested for the purpose of reorganizing the force. But, in this respect, as in many others heretofore indicated in this report, the majority seek to derive some partisan advantage from the police force thus reorganized. I propose, when the bill recommended by the majority comes before the Senate for action, to move an amendment to the first section of the bill by providing that the Mayor of the city shall appoint the commission to execute the provisions of the proposed new law.

I am for home rule for the City of New-York in this particular, as in all other matters of legislation which may come before the Senate for its final action, respecting any city or locality within the State. I shall also insist that the Police Department shall have the power similar to that conferred upon legislative committees to examine into all matters affecting the department of the city under the reorganization plan, so that no recurrence of the evils proved to have existed shall again find its way into that department.

Mr. Cantor's Conclusion.

It has been my purpose in this minority report to attempt to analyze the evidence taken by the committee. I have simply endeavored to answer some of the statements unsupported by the evidence which have been made by the majority. I realize how important the action of the Legislature in this respect will be to the people of New-York, and the recommendations that I have suggested are of a character which I believe all honest and loyal people in the city desire should be enacted into law. I have endeavored to strip my mind of all partisanship and to suggest to the Legislature such modifications in the proposed new laws and such additional recommendations as will make the department under consideration a model of its kind. It can be done if the majority of the Legislature will be governed, not by party policy and the behests of political leaders, but by regard for the best interests of the people.

There are occasions when men should rise superior to party convictions or party advantages. The welfare of the great city should be the first concern of all who are called upon to legislate in her behalf, and I confidently rely upon the unbiased judgment of the Senate and the Assembly to deal with this question in a thoroughly patriotic manner. Political differences may exist in relation to other branches of the City or State Government, but the police power of the city or State should be free from political influences or considerations. The police power when exercised in a great metropolitan city reaches all classes of the people. It has been used to an astounding extent in the past in the oppression of the unfortunate and the ignorant, and the poor, down-trodden classes that have emigrated to our shores from tyrannical Governments.

In the exercise of a sound discretion it is hoped that the Legislature will so act in the reorganization of this department that protection shall be absolutely extended to all persons engaged in peaceful pursuits or honest callings, and that neither protection, tolerance, nor immunity shall be extended to crime. Respectfully submitted,

JACOB A. CANTOR.

NO CONCESSION, THE MAYOR SAYS

His View on Removal Bill—Would Not Discuss Cantor's Report.

Mayor Strong yesterday afternoon declined to discuss Senator Jacob A. Cantor's report calling for a single-headed Police Department.

"I have not read it as yet," said the Mayor, "and of course I cannot discuss it."

Earlier in the day Mayor Strong was quoted as saying, in reference to the Power of Removal bill:

"I see that the Senate has extended the time to six months, and the extension is spoken of as a great concession to me. That is all nonsense. There is no concession about it. I don't really care whether the time is four months or six months. When I became Mayor I talked with William B. Hornblower and Mr. Beaman about the Power of Removal bill, and told them that I would like to have six months for removing heads of departments. I made no demand. It was merely a suggestion, and I did not care particularly about it.

"Mr. Hornblower and Mr. Beaman told me that they would try to have the time limit fixed at six months. After the bill was introduced, Mr. O'Grady, Chairman of the Cities Committee, sent me a copy. I looked it over and informed him that I agreed with all its provisions except the time limit, and suggested six months instead of four. I did not regard this as a vital matter, but I thought it would be a good thing. When the Assembly failed to adopt my suggestion it did not trouble me. And now I don't look on the Senate's action as any concession at all."

The Mayor said yesterday that he would probably appoint some women to the School Board, and perhaps to other boards.

What Senator Lexow Thinks.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—When Senator Lexow was asked what he thought of the Cantor report he said:

"It will be time enough for us to express our opinions of it when it is being considered as a special order. It looks as if it were an olive branch of peace sprouting from the ruins of Tammany Hall to the Committee of Seventy. It is an olla podrida—a crême de menthe—which should not be taken seriously. It is amusing, however, to observe what great reformers have grown since last November."

Senator Lexow observed this morning to the correspondent of The Times that he not only would insist upon the passage of his Bi-Partisan Police bill, but would resist any attempt that was made to amend it.

New Superintendent of Hatcheries.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—James Annin, Jr., of Caledonia, Livingston County, was to-day appointed General Superintendent of Hatcheries by the Commissioners of Fisheries, at a salary of $2,500.

Mr. Annin is proprietor of the Caledonia and Randolph trout ponds. He is the only man in the State who has made a success of hatching fish fry for sale. Mr. Annin was strongly indorsed for his position by Eugene G. Blackford, President of the Fish Commission; Frank J. Amsden of Rochester, President of the State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game; William Hamilton of Caledonia, Senator Parsons of Rochester, and many others throughout the State.

He has been engaged by the United States Fish Commission as an expert to pack eggs for foreign shipment, and received a diploma for his exhibit at the Berlin Exposition in 1880. He began his fish-hatching work in 1870, and has had twenty-four years' experience.

NICARAGUA BILL PASSED

The Canal Measure Adopted in the Senate, 31 to 21.

FIVE HOURS OF BITTER DISCUSSION

Senator Morgan Now Expects the House to Accept and Pass the Senate Bill as a Substitute for Its Own.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—In spite of the most determined opposition, the Nicaragua Canal bill to-night passed the Senate by the vote of 31 to 21. The majority was somewhat smaller than Mr. Morgan, who had the bill in charge, had predicted, and a trifle larger than the opponents of the bill had been willing to concede. Some of the men on whom Mr. Morgan had relied were conspicuous by their opposition to the bill, while others were absent without being paired. Mr. Hill voted against the bill, and Mr. Murphy for it. It was not until nearly 7 o'clock that the result was announced, the preceding five hours having been devoted to bitter speeches and attempts to amend the measure out of shape.

Mr. Turpie, the chief of the opposition, was unusually irascible this afternoon and managed to start a controversy relative to the agreement entered into early in the week, which prevented the introduction of amendments until 5 o'clock. Nearly every proposition to amend was accompanied by a demand for the yeas and nays. Mr. Morgan showed good generalship by accepting many of the minor amendments, which did not materially affect the bill. He is much elated over the success of the measure and believes that the Senate bill will be substituted for that of the House and passed in the near future.

The first amendment voted upon was one offered to-day by Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) to strike out of the fourth section the words which limit the President's power to suspend the issue of bonds to the 1st of July, 1897. The amendment was rejected—yeas, 24; nays, 24—the Republicans generally voting in the negative, and the Democrats in the affirmative.

The next amendment was one offered by Mr. Wolcott, (Rep., Col.,) requiring all material for the canal to be bought in the United States. The amendment was accepted by Mr. Morgan, and was agreed to.

The next amendment was one offered by Mr. Palmer, (Dem., Ills.,) giving the President the power to remove any of the Directors appointed by him. Mr. Morgan said that the amendment was a good one, and that he would accept it. It was also agreed to.

The next amendment was one offered by Mr. Wolcott, (Rep., Col.,) declaring that "no more than $1 in stock of the company shall be issued for every dollar, in truth and in fact, expended by the company." It was agreed to, yeas, 27; nays, 19—although Mr. Morgan and other friends of the bill voted against it.

Mr. Peffer, (Pop., Kan.,) offered an amendment that all laborers employed on the canal shall be citizens of the United States, and that eight hours shall constitute a day's work. The amendment was rejected without yeas and nays.

Mr. Power (Rep., Mont.,) offered an amendment placing the construction under the army engineer officers. Rejected by a viva voce vote.

The next amendment was one offered by Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.,) requiring contracts to be let to the lowest responsible bidders, after advertisement. To this, Mr. Wolcott offered an amendment limiting the entire amount of awards to $70,000,000. Wolcott's amendment was agreed to, viva voce, and Mr. Frye's amendment, as thus amended, was also agreed to, viva voce.

An amendment offered by Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.,) requiring the Government Directors to be citizens of the United States was agreed to without objection.

Mr. Pasco (Dem., Fla.,) offered an amendment that the commerce of the United States shall have the same privileges as to canal rates as that of the commerce of Nicaragua, and Costa Rica (half tolls.) It was rejected—yeas 25; nays 28.

Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.,) offered an amendment that no contract shall be made with any company in which any stockholder or director of the Maritime Canal Company is a member or Director, or is in any wise interested. It was agreed to without objection.

Mr. Pasco (Dem., Fla.,) offered another amendment looking to further agreement with the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. It was negatived—yeas 22, nays 30.

Mr. Pasco (Dem., Fla.,) offered another amendment requiring the grant for the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica to be in perpetuity instead of for ninety-nine years. Rejected—Yeas, 23; nays, 29.

The next vote was on an amendment offered by Mr. Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) providing that no part of the contract for the work shall be let to the Nicaragua Construction Company, nor to any other corporation associated with or allied to or legally succeeding the said Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, but shall be let only by the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua. It was rejected—Yeas, 24; nays, 29.

The next vote was on the substitute offered by Mr. Turpie for a preliminary survey and estimate of the route, its cost, and practicability. It was rejected—Yeas, 21; nays, 30.

The next amendment was one offered by Mr. Call, (Dem., Fla.,) as a substitute for the bill. It provided for the construction of the canal directly by the Government of the United States. It was rejected by a viva voce vote.

Mr. Stewart (Pop., Neb.,) offered a substitute looking to the negotiation of a new treaty for a canal, and to its construction by the United States Government. It was rejected—Yeas, 12; nays, 32.

Finally the direct vote on the bill itself, with the amendments agreed to, was reached, and the bill was passed, (yeas, 31; nays, 21,) as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Burrows, Butler, Cameron, Chandler, Cullom, Faulkner, Frye, Gallinger, Gibson, Gorman, Hale, Hoar, Hunton, Lodge, McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell of Oregon, Morgan, Murphy, Platt, Power, Pritchard, Proctor, Pugh, Ransom, Squire, Walsh, White, Wilson—31.

Nays.—Messrs. Allen, Blackburn, Blanchard, Caffery, Call, Cockrell, Daniel, Davis, George, Gray, Hill, Irby, Jones of Arkansas, Kyle, Mills, Palmer, Peffer, Petigrew, Turpie, Vilas, Wolcott—21.

The following are the pairs: Messrs. Brice and Berry, Dolph and Coke, Dixon and McLaurin, Dubois and Smith, Gordon and Martin, Sherman and Lindsay, Higgins and McPherson, Carey and Mitchell of Wisconsin, Quay and Pasco, Perkins and Roach, Shoup and Teller, Washburn and Vest, Morrill and Voorhees, Hawley and Bate, Jones of Nevada and Harris, Camden, and Hansbrough.

Present and not voting—Mr. Stewart.

The bill as passed provides that the capital stock of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua shall consist of a million shares of $100 each; it authorizes the company to issue 3 per cent. bonds to the amount of $70,000,000, which shall be indorsed and guaranteed by the Treasury of the United States, and shall be secured by a first mortgage on all the property of the company.

The interest on these bonds is to be paid by the company as it falls due, and on failure to do so, is to be held to pay 4 per cent. interest to the United States, and such default shall also bring with it the right of foreclosure and sale. In consideration of the guarantee, the United States is to receive $70,000,000 in stock of the company; $6,000,000 is to go to the Government of Nicaragua, $1,500,000 to the Government of Costa Rica, and the remaining $22,500,000 is to go to extinguish former issues of stock and to the construction of the canal.

Ten of the fifteen Directors of the company are to be appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Dr. W. Seward Webb's Claim.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The State Board of Claims, which during the past week has been hearing the claim of Dr. W. Seward Webb for damages to his Adirondack Park to the extent of $184,000 by the construction of the State dam across the Beaver River at Stillwater, has postponed further consideration of the case until Feb. 25. The testimony so far adduced has been that of experts as to the value of the timber and the streams for lumbering, &c. About half the testimony for the claimant is in.

PREACHERS VISIT THE MAYOR

Protest Against Sunday Opening—Mr. Strong Declares He Has Made His Postion on the Subject Clear.

Mayor Strong discussed the question of excise laws and Sunday opening with a delegation from the Methodist Preachers' Association yesterday.

The delegation was composed of the Revs. C. H. Payne, James M. King, Ferdinand C. Iglehart, James Montgomery, and George Abele. The Rev. Mr. Payne acted as the spokesman, and said:

"We are ministers of the Gospel in a church numbering 2,500,000 of communicants, a church which has always been devoted to every public interest, and deeply interested in every matter of civic righteousness. We invoke your power to avert the calamity that threatens to overtake us. The legalization of the liquor traffic on Sunday would be a violation of the laws of God."

The Rev. Mr. Iglehart told the Mayor that if he persisted in his course that it might lead to the separation of the reform element, the temperance people on one side and the Sunday saloon advocates on the other.

All the arguments against Sunday opening were rehearsed for nearly an hour. The Mayor listened with attention, and when the visitors were through he said he had made his position clear, and that he could not agree that Sunday opening would be a bad thing. He thought it would decrease crime. He said that it remained for the Legislature to enact reform legislation, and that he would enforce the laws.

Some of the prominent temperance organizations are endeavoring to bring about an expression of public opinion on the question of opening saloons during specified hours every Sunday. They have had printed a small card for general distribution in the churches next Sunday as follows:

Do you favor the opening of Saloons during any part of the SABBATH DAY?
Please write "YES" or "NO" with address and leave this in your seat.
Name .....
Date .....Address.....

The replies received will be sent to the Christian Mens' Temperance Union, and through that organization will be called to the attention of Mayor Strong.

IN MEMORY OF PROF. MERRIAM

A Simple but Impressive Service Held in the Columbia College Chapel—His Valuable Services in Athens.

A service was held yesterday morning, in the Columbia College chapel, in memory of Prof. Augustus C. Merriam, who died last Saturday in Athens.

Among those who attended were Profs. Chandler, Butler, Britten, Dunning, Perry, Brander Matthews, Cohn, Jackson, Hallock, Woodberry, Price, Woodward, Ricketts, Rees, Gottheil, and Rood.

The professors and members of the University Council, arrayed in cap and gown, with President Seth Low at their head, marched from Hamilton Hall to the chapel. The service, which was simple, opened with prayer by the college Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Van De Water.

President Low eulogized Prof. Merriam, and dwelt upon the extent to which Columbia was dependent upon him.

Profs. Van Amringe, Rood, and Peck made short addresses, and the venerable Prof. Henry Drisler, late Dean of the School of Arts, told with simple earnestness the story of Prof. Merriam's life.

"Prof. Merriam's main efforts," the professor said, "were directed toward Greek epigraphy, a field in which he became the chief American authority, and also toward Greek life in general. The year of his directorship at Athens was marked by many brilliant discoveries and accounts of his excavations created intense interest throughout the classical world.

"Had he lived, it would have been but a short time before the Greek department of Columbia would have taken foremost rank. By his death, Columbia loses one of her most able professors and promoters."

EFFECTIVE CHURCH MUSIC

Good Work of the Surpliced Male Choir of Zion and St. Timothy.

Lovers of good church music have had their attention called, on more than one occasion, within the past eighteen months, to the work of the male choir of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh Street, under the masterful direction of Mr. Warren R. Hedden, the organist and choirmaster.

This surpliced choir is now one of the most efficient organizations of its kind in New-York, comprising as it does about fifty men and boys under the most perfect discipline, and all working in intelligent and enthusiastic accord with their director.

Aside from the general accuracy and expressiveness of the singing of the full choir may be noted the clear and resonant tone of the boys' voices and the rich and powerful voices of the men. There are solo soprano, solo alto, tenor, and bass voices, and the choir is so organized as to enable it to render eight-part choruses.

Each Sunday evening a full choral service is given and special musical services are held on the first Sunday evening of each month. At these special services the choir has sung such works as Gounod's "Gallia"; Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer"; Schumann's "Advent Hymn"; Gaul's "Holy City," (Part I.,) and shorter works by Mendelssohn, Schubert, and Gade. On the evening of Sunday, Feb. 3, the choir will sing Spohr's sacred cantata, "God Thou Art Great."

It has been Mr. Hedden's earnest endeavor to make his music an aid to the clergy as well as of especial interest to the congregation. That his efforts have been successful there is abundant evidence. The size and architecture of the church building give a cathedral effect to the services as now conducted in Zion and St. Timothy. The rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, understands and loves good music, and in the work that Mr. Hedden has done in the development of this choir, he has had the cordial support of the rector. The members of the church recognize that in Mr. Hedden they have a musical director of experience, rare skill, and superior attainments.

For the past two Winters Mr. Hedden, assisted by his wife, an accomplished vocalist, has given free organ recitals in the church on the second Tuesday of each month. The attendance at these entertainments has been large and they have been greatly enjoyed.

MAY CONSIDER ANNEXATION WITH CANADA

Important Matters to be Presented to Newfoundland Legislators.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 25.—The Legislature adjourned to-night for ten days. A further adjournment for a month will follow, when, the Government intimates, very important dispatches will be laid before the members. It is believed that these papers will be proposals for confederation with Canada.

The work of relieving distress in this city is still actively pursued, but the char

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Growing Uneasiness Over the Condition of the Treasury.

WALL STREET IN A WAITING ATTITUDE

Stocks Not Pressed for Sale, but Very Little Business Done—The Gold Reserve Down to $56,724,000 —Weakness in Bonds.

The stock market yesterday was extremely dull and the tendency of prices was toward a lower level. Interest centred in the withdrawals of gold from the Sub-Treasury, which, including $1,000,000 bars ordered for deposit with the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, amounted to $13,855,000 for the week. Of this amount about $7,500,000 will be shipped by to-day's steamers, the difference going into the vaults of the banks. The gold reserve has been reduced to about $56,724,000 by the week's transactions.

Stocks were not pressed for sale, notwithstanding the seriousness of the situation, the attitude of the Street being a waiting one in expectation of some action at Washington. There was much talk of another bond issue in the immediate future, but nothing definite was known as to the intention of the Administration. Sugar was the only stock on the list in which 10,000 shares were traded in. Chicago Gas was at one time weak, but it recovered its loss and closed at its best price. Both stocks named were fractionally higher at the close. There was an effort to depress Distilling and Cattle Feeding with the view of covering, but it met with little success. Other industrials were very dull.

The railway list was somewhat irregular, but it was at no time weak. The close was at about yesterday's final prices. The bond market was very irregular.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1 per cent. throughout the day.

Time money was freely offered, but the demand was light. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in good demand, but the supply was limited. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

The Clearing House exchanges were $76,413,768, and balances $4,583,597. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $702,208.

In London call money was ¼ per cent., short bills 9-16 per cent., and three months' bills ⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and strong. Posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.89 for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.88¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.89¼ for demand, $4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.87¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.15⅝ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 96⅜, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 9-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 20; telegraphic, 25. Boston—10@12½c. premium. Chicago—30c. premium. St. Louis—80c premium bid; offered, 100.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 59¾ bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 59⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48¾c.

In London, bar silver sold at 27 7-16d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $11,942,456, and the imports for the same period $275,318. The net exports, therefore, have been $11,667,118.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Bay State Gas..... ⅜
Delaware & Hudson..... 1¼

DECLINED.

American Tobacco..... 1
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev..... 1
Consolidated Gas..... 1
Erie Tel. & Tel..... ⅞
National Lead pf..... 3½
New-York, Susquehanna & Western pf.. 1½
United States Rubber..... ¾
United States Rubber pf..... ¾

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was dull and weak. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Ind., Illinois & Iowa 1st..... 1½

DECLINED.

Chicago & N. P. 5s, cfs..... 1⅛
Consolidated Gas of Chicago 1st..... ⅛
Laclede Gas 1st..... 1
Lehigh & W. B. con. as..... 1
Louisville and Nashville, unif. 4s..... 1⅝
Manhattan con. 4s..... ⅛
Northern Pacific 1st R..... 1¼
Reading gen. 4s..... 1½
Pittsburg and Western 1st..... 1
St. Paul & Omaha con..... 1
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st Tenn..... 1
Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. 1st, t. r..... 1¼

Government bonds were quiet. The 5s declined ⅛. The sales on call were $10,000 4s, registered, at 113¼, and $12,000 5s, coupon, at 116½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	97	..
4s, r	113	113½
4s, c	113	113¾
5s, r	115¼	115¾
5s, c	115¾	115¾
Currency 6s, 1895	105	116½
Currency 6s, 1896	100	..
Currency 6s, 1897	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	108	..
	111	..

In State securities, $4,000 Alabama, Class A, sold at 103¾, seliers, 15, and $5,000 Virginia 6s, deferred, trust receipts, stamped, at 9¾.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 54½; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 57⅜; Ontario and Western, ¼, to 16⅝; Reading, ¼, to 5; Erie, ⅛, to 10⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 19½, and Kansas and Texas, ⅛, to 14. Declined—Union Pacific, ⅜, to 9⅝, and Atchison, ⅛, to 4½. Lake Shore sold at 141, St. Paul at 56⅝, Wabash preferred at 14, and Illinois Central at 89¼. British consols were strong at 103 5-16 for both money and the account.

Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102f. 20c. for the account. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £176,000, including £170,000 in United States coin. Spanish 4s, 73⅜.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The protective committee for the junior securities of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company give notice that the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia, and the Credit Lyonnais of London will act as depositaries of securities for the committee.

—The committee representing the first mortgage bonds of the Northern Pacific and Montana Railroad Company reminds holders that the time for depositing the bonds with the Knickerbocker Trust Company, under the committee's agreement, expires on Feb. 1. A large amount of the bonds has already been deposited.

—February coupons of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company will be paid at the Hanover National Bank. February coupons of the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company will be paid at the Fourth National Bank.

—The Lincoln National Bank has declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent., payable Feb. 1. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	23	23¼	23	23½	22⅞	23¼	415
American Cotton Oil pf	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	66⅝	68¾	200
American Express	111	111	111	111	110	111	100
*American Sugar Refining	89½	90¼	89¼	90¼	90	90¼	10,307
American Sugar Refining pf	91½	91½	91¼	91½	91	92	570
*American Tobacco	93½	93½	93	93	92	93½	455
American Tobacco pf	108¼	94	93¾	93¾	93	94	970
Atchison, Topka & Santa Fé	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	108	110	150
Cedar Falls & Minn	21	22	21	22	21½	22	400
Chesapeake & Ohio	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	17	200
Chicago Gas	72½	73¼	71⅞	73⅛	73⅛	73¼	7,050
Chicago & Alton	146½	146½	146½	146½	147	..	7
Chicago & Northwestern	95	95⅛	94⅝	95⅛	95	95⅛	4,855
Chicago & Northwestern pf	145	145	145	145	143½	..	200
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	70⅝	71⅛	70⅝	71⅛	71⅛	..	4,160
C., C., C. & St. Louis	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	37⅜	37¾	100
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	55⅜	55¾	55	55⅝	55⅝	55¾	6,940
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	118½	118½	118½	118½	118	119	106
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	62½	62½	61⅞	62⅝	62⅜	62½	4,655
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	5	5	5	5	4½	6	100
Consolidated Gas Company	128	128	128	128	127½	128½	300
Delaware & Hudson	120½	120½	120	120½	120½	121	675
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	35¼	400
*Duluth, S. S. & A	10½	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9¾	7,120
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y	100	100	100	100	2	4	150
Erie	49½	49½	49½	49½	48	100	45
Erie Tel. & Telephone	33⅝	33¾	33⅜	33⅝	50	200	3,165
General Electric	1	1	1	1	1	1¼	630
Green Bay & Winona	88	88	88	88	87	87⅜	200
Green Bay & Winona pf	2	2	2	2	1¾	2½	15
Illinois Central	88	88	88	88	87	87⅜	400
Laclede Gas	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	25	25¼	15
Lake Shore	138½	138½	138¼	138½	138	139	156
*Long Island Traction	11¾	11¾	11	11¼	11½	11¾	1,465
Louisville & Nashville	53⅝	53⅝	53¼	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝	1,600
Manhattan Consolidated	106⅞	106⅞	105⅞	106⅛	106	106¼	400
Minnesota Iron	40	40	40	40	40	40¼	852
Missouri Pacific	22	22	22	22	21¾	22	2,298
*National Lead Company	34	34⅜	32⅞	33½	33⅜	33½	2,343
*National Lead Company pf	83	83	83	83¼	82	83	906
National Starch	6	6	6	6	5½	7	100
National Starch 2d pf	20	21	20	21	21	35	50
New-Jersey Central	87½	88⅜	87½	87⅞	87⅞	88¼	3,120
New-York Central	99⅞	99⅞	99½	99⅝	99⅜	99¾	703
New-York & N. E., all in. pd	31½	31½	30⅝	31½	31⅛	31¾	2,600
New-York, L. E. & Western	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	400
New-York, Sus. & Western	14	14	14	14	13¾	14¼	160
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	40¼	40¼	40	40	40¼	40½	200
Norfolk & Western	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝	5	100
North American	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	2¾	3⅛	305
Northern Pacific	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2¾	250
Northern Pacific pf	15¾	15¾	15½	15½	15½	16	1,600
Ontario & Western	16	16	15¾	16	16	16⅛	1,842
Pacific Mail	22½	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	500
Philadelphia & Reading	9½	9½	9½	9½	9¼	9½	3,725
Quicksilver	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	..	..	100
Quicksilver pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	..	..	100
St. Louis Southwestern	9	9	8½	9	8½	9	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	9	430
St. Paul & Omaha	32¾	32⅞	32	32⅞	32⅝	33½	600
Southern Pacific	17⅜	18	17⅜	18	17½	..	200
Southern Railway	9½	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	200
Southern Railway pf	33½	33½	33½	33½	32½	33½	3,223
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¾	735
Texas Pacific	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	8	136
Texas Pacific Land Trust	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	9¼	515
Union Pacific	9⅛	9⅛	8¾	8¾	8¾	9	2,466
United States Cordage	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6	100
United States Cordage pf	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	9	2,466
United States Cordage 4td	17¾	18⅜	17¾	18⅜	17½	18⅜	1,440
United States Rubber	42	42	41½	42	42	42½	200
United States Rubber pf	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	92¾	93¾	510
*United States Leather	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅝	435
*United States Leather pf	63¼	63½	63	63½	63	64¼	160
Wabash	6	6	6	6	5⅞	6½	50
Wabash pf	13¾	13¾	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	450
Western Union Telegraph	87½	87½	87¼	87¼	87¼	87½	60
Wisconsin Central	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	3	620
Total sales							1,535
*Unlisted							25
							95,113

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s	112⅞	Chi & W Ind G M		Mich Cen 5s, 1931		Pitts & W 1st	
3,000s3		1,000	118	4,000	118	1,000	82
Atch, Top & S F 4s		Chi, Day & Ir 1st 5s		Mil & St Paul 1st		Phil & Reading	
5,000	65¼	5,000	101	Chi & L Sup Div		2d Pf Inc	
5,000c	65¼	1,000	100½	3,000s20F	108	10,000	10½
1,000s3	65¼	Clev, Lor & W 1st		Terminal 5s		25,000	10¾
500	64⅞	10,000	105¼	1,000	109	3d Pf Inc	
12,000	65¼	2,000	104½	Mo, K & T 1st 4s		6,000	7½
Atch, Top & S F 2d		5,000	105	8,000	81¼	Rio Grande W 1st	
3-4s, Class A		5,000	105¼	8,000	81⅜	1,000	66½
10,000	18⅜	5,000	105¼	Mo, K & T 2d		St L & San Fr 2d	
3,000	18½	Col, H V & Tol 5s		5,000	47⅜	Class A	
Aus & N W 1st		2,000	87½	25,000	47¾	500	112¼
3,000	86	Consumers Gas Co of		1,000	47⅞	St L & S F G M 5s	
7,000	85¾	Chicago 1st 5s		Mo, K & East 1st		1,000	90
B'way & 7th Av		5,000	83	3,000	83¾	St L S W 1st	
1st Cons 5s		Den & R G 4s		1,000	83¾	46,000	63
5,000	110⅛	2,000	81½	2,000	84	St L S W 2d Inc	
3,000	110	Edison Elec Ill Co of		Morris & E Con Gtd		1,000s20F	17⅜
Brooklyn Elev 1st		N Y 1st 5s		3,000	66	1,000	17½
1,000	88¾	9,000	108¼	Morris & E Con Gtd		3,000s20F	17¼
B, C, R & N 1st		2,000	108½	1,000	140½	St Paul, M & M 1st	
Collat Trust 5s		E, L & B S 5s		Nash, C & St L 5s		Consolidated 6s	
1,000	97¼	8,000	99⅜	4,000	100⅝	Reduced to 4½s	
Canada So 1st, Gtd		4,000	99¼	1,000	100½	5,000	94½
5,000	111	1,000	99⅝	1,000	100⅝	San An & Ar P 4s	
Canada So 2d		F & P M, P H Div 5s		1,000	100	2,000	54½
5,000	106	1,000	90	N Y Cent 1st, Reg		So Ry 1st 5s	
C, R I, F & N 6s		Gal Har & San An		10,000	122	5,000	57⅝
1,000	104	Mex Pac 1st 5s		80,000	121½	8,000	87½
Cent of N J G M 5s		10,000	91	N Y Chi & St L 4s		4,000	87½
10,000	111½	Gen Elec Co Deb 5s		4,000	104	5,000	87⅝
Cent Pac 4s, 1898		2,000	90⅜	10,000	102⅜	3,000	87¾
3,000	103¼	1,000	90⅜	24,000	102½	16,000	87¼
Ches & O Gen 4½s		2,000	90¼	6,000	104	4,000	87
4,000	73¾	1,000	90⅜	N Y Elev 1st		5,000	87½
3,000	73½	G B, W & St P Inc		2,000	107⅞	Tenn C I & R 6s	
8,000	73	5,000	5	N Y, N H & H 4s		Tenn Div 6s	
Chi, B & N 5s		H & T Cen G M 4s		Cons Deb Certfs		5,000	77
1,500	105½	9,000	62½	1,000	140	Tex & Pac 2d Inc	
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s		6,000	62¾	N Y & N J Tel 5s		1,000	23½
6,000	120⅜	Ind Ill & Iowa 1st		2,000	103	5,000	23½
2,000c	120⅜	5,000	80½	10,000	103	5,000	23¾
6,000	120½	Int & Gt N 2d Mtge		N Y, Ont & W		8,000	23⅝
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s		7,000	71	Refunding 4s		Tol, St L & K C 1st	
1,000	103⅜	Jeff R R 1st		4,000	90	Trust Receipts	
2,000	103	5,000	100	Nor Pac 1st, Reg		2,000	59
500	104	1,000	99¾	5,000	113	Union Pac 1st, 1896	
Chi, Bur & Quincy		Kansas Pacific 6s		Nor Pac Cons 5s		36,000	103
Nebraska Ext 4s		Denver Division		3,000	25½	Union Pac 6s, 1898	
20,000	88¾	Assented		2,000	25⅞	2,000	104
Chi, H & Q Deb 5s		3,000	107	6,000	25¼	Union Pac Gold 6s	
13,000	101	7,000	106½	20,000	25	Col Trust Notes	
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s		Laclede G L Co of St		5,000	25¼	2,000	90
3,000	97½	L 1st 5s		Nor Pac Term 1st		U S Cord Co 1st	
5,000	97½	3,000	94¾	1,000	100	5,000s20F	50
Chicago & Erie 1st		5,000	94½	Ohio So G M 4s		10,000	51
5,000	85	11,000	94	1,000	45	15,000s20F	50
Chi C L & C Co 1st		5,000	93¾	Oregon Imp 1st		1,000	51
1,000	92½	61,000	94	9,000	98	Wabash 1st 5s	
5,000s3	92½	L S & M So 2d, Reg		Ore Imp Co Con 5s		7,000	105¾
4,000	92½	22,000c	123½	4,000	52½	17,000	105¼
10,000	91½	Lehigh & W-B Con		Ore Short Line 4s		Wabash 2d Mtge 5s	
6,000	91¾	Assented		7,000	90	10,000	70
11,000	92	1,000	107	18,000	89½	West Shore Gtd 4s	
5,000	92¼	Long Island Con 5s		Trust Receipts		5,000	104¾
Chi & Nor Pac 1st		2,000	117¾	2,000	89½	10,000	104¾
Trust Receipts		Louis & Nash Cons		Ore S L & Utah N		16,000	105
3,000	39	23,000	103¾	Collat Trust 5s		Registered	
2,000	38¼	Louis & Nash		7,000	26¼	5,000	105
5,000	38	Unified Gold 4s		Pac Mo 2d Ext		W N Y & Penn 2d	
Chicago & N W		10,000	75¼	1,000	103½	Trust Co Certs	
25-Year Deb 5s		L, N A & C Cons		4,000	106	5,000	24½
4,000	108	5,000	95	Peo, Dec & Ev 1st		W Nor Car 1st 6s	
30-Year Deb 5s		Manhat Ry Con 4s		1,000	95	1,000	111
10,000	107	1,000	96¼	Phil & Read Gen 4s		W U Col Trust 5s	
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s		Me Elev 1st		4,000	70	4,000	107½
14,000	102	5,000	119	Pitts, Ft W & C 2d		11,000	107⅝
Registered		Mil & St P G M 4s		1,000	137¾	West U Deb 7s, 1875	
10,000	101⅜	Series A		St L & I M		1,000	114
C, St P M & O Cons		1,000	87½	1st Ext 5s		Wis Cen Co 1st	
5,000	125⅝			5,000	103¾	5,000	49½
Total sales							1,253,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	140	144
Albany & Sus	170	..
Alton & Terre Haute	36	38½
Alton & Terre Haute pf	92	..
American District Telegraph	..	49
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	¾
Baltimore & Ohio	62½	64
B. & O. ben. int. certs	..	..
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	..
B. & So. Ill. pf	20	22½
Boston A. L. pf	135	..
Buffalo, R. & P	103	..
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	22
Burlington, C. R. & N	48	60
Canada Southern	49	50
Canadian Pacific	55½	56½
Central Pacific	13½	14½
Chicago & East. Ill	117½	123
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	50	53
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	90	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg	85	90
Colorado Fuel & Iron	156	160
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	24½	25½
Columbus & Hocking Coal	..	75
Col., H. V. & T. pf	4¼	4½
Col., H. V. & T. pf	16¼	16½
Consolidated Coal	..	62½
Delaware, Lackawanna & West	161	162
Denver & Rio Grande	11	11½
D. M. & Ft. D	..	5½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	..	23
*D., S. S. & A. pf	6	10
Evansville & Terre Haute	30	40
Flint & P. M	8½	14
F. & P. M. pf	..	45
Great Northern pf	102	103
Homestake	18	20
Iowa Central	5¾	6
Iowa Central pf	19	20
Kan. & Michigan	9	9½
Keokuk & D. M	3	4
Keokuk & D. M. pf	15	..
Laclede Gas pf	83	85
Lake Erie & Western	16⅜	17
Lake Erie & Western pf	69	71
Long Island	84½	87
L., St. L. & T	7	7½
Mah. Coal R	1	4
Mah. C. R. pf	105	115
*Unlisted	106	..

	Bid.	Asked.
Manhattan Beach	2½	5
Maryland Coal pf	..	..
Mexican National ctfs	50	70
Mexican Tel	..	2
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	17½	19
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd	27½	30
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	45½	48½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	22	13¾
Mobile & Ohio	16	22½
National Linseed Oil	64	..
National Starch 1st pf	18	19
New Central Coal	46	..
N. Y. & N. H	5	9
N. Y., C. & St. L	196	199
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	..	13¼
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	..	70
Norfolk Southern	26	29½
Norfolk & Western pf	60	..
Northwestern Tel	17	18
Ohio Southern	104½	..
Oregon Improvement	14	20
Oregon Railway & Navigation	11	12½
Pennsylvania Coal	18	20
Peoria & Eastern	310	330
Peoria, D. & E	1½	3
Pittsburg & Western pf	3½	3¾
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	29	31
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	14	16
P., F. W. & C	44	46
P., F. W. & C. sp	157	..
Pullman Palace Car Company	150	..
Quicksilver	156½	160
Rens. & Sar	1	2¼
Rome, Watertown & O	181	..
St. J. & G. I	..	11⅝
St. Paul & Duluth	..	15
St. Paul & Duluth pf	20	25
St. Paul & Omaha pf	90	100
St. Paul, M. & M	112	114½
Silver Bullion certificates	109	112
Southern Cotton Oil	60	..
Toledo & O. C. pf	..	50½
Toledo & O. C. pf	40	45
Toledo, A. A. & N. M	..	70½
U. P., D. & G	..	1¾
United States Express	..	84
Wells-Fargo Express	150	..
Wheeling & Lake Erie	106	112
W. & L. E. pf	9¾	10
	33½	41

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am Cot. 'Oil	23	23	23	23	100	L. I. Trac	11⅝	11⅝	11¼	11¼	140
A. C. Oil pf	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	100	Manhattan	106⅞	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝	360
Am. Sug. Ref	89⅝	90⅛	89¼	90	4,220	Mo. Pacific	22	22	21¾	21⅝	680
A., T. & S. F	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	10	Nat. Lead	33½	34	32¾	33⅜	570
B. State Gas	21½	21½	21½	21½	400	North. Pac	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	10
C. of N. J	87⅝	88¼	87½	87½	1,230	N. Y. & N. E	31	31	30¼	30⅜	540
Chi. Gas Co	72½	73¼	71⅝	73⅛	6,710	N. Y., O. & W	15⅞	15⅞	15¾	15¾	120
C., R. I. & P	62½	62½	62¼	62⅜	2,390	Nor. Pac. pf	15½	15⅝	15¼	15¼	260
C., M. & St. P	55⅝	55⅝	55	55¼	1,940	Pacific M	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	100
C., S. P. M. & O	32½	32½	32½	32½	7,000	Phil. & Rdg	9	9¼	8⅝	9¼	1,350
Ch. & N. W	95	95¼	94⅝	95	10	South. Ry. pf	33¼	33½	33¼	33½	740
Dist. & C. F	9⅞	10	9⅝	9⅝	1,180	U. S. L. pf	62⅝	62⅝	62⅛	62⅛	330
Gen. Electric	34	34	33½	33½	160	U. S. Cord	5¼	5¼	5	5	100
Laclede Gas	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	15	U. S. Cord. pf	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	230
L. & N	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53½	80	Union Pac	9⅜	9⅜	8¾	8¾	10
						West. Union	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	140
Total sales					31,235						100

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cot. Oil					
8s	113	113	113	113	$3,000
Ch. & Erie 1st	85	85	85	85	3,000
Chi. & East. Ill.					
5s	97½	97½	97½	97¼	2,000
Ch. & N. P.					
5s	38½	38½	38½	38½	5,000
Gen. Elec. deb.					
5s	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	5,000
Total sales					

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Int. & G.N.2d	71	71	71	71	$4,000
Lac. Gas. 5s	94	94	94	94	2,000
M., K. & E.					
1st	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	3,000
M., K. & T.					
2d	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	2,000
Tex. Pac. 2d	23½	23½	23½	23¼	7,000
U. S. 4s, reg	113½	113½	113½	113½	500
Total sales					$36,500

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Bullion	.25	.25	.25	.25	100
Con. Cal. & Va	3.50	3.55	3.50	3.55	300
Deadwood	.40	.40	.40	.40	1,300
Yellow Jacket	.64	.64	.64	.64	100
Total sales					1,800

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	54	54	53½	53⅝	930,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*Acker, Merrall & Condit deb	94	96
American Lithopraph pf	40	60
American Bank Note	42	45
American Grocery 1st pf	25	45
American Typefounders'	2	3½
American Typefounders' pf	22	27
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	..	..
Atlantic-Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	103½	..
†Atlantic Trust	..	215
Barney Dumping Boat Co	200	12
Barney & Smith pf stock	10	95
Barney & Smith Car common	93	19½
Beckton Construction pf	17½	73
‡Beech Creek R. R. Stock (4 per Cent.), N. Y. Central	69	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	95	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	118	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Ave. 1st	187	191
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	107	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	108	..
Brooklyn Elevated	105	..
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext. 5s)	9½	11
Brooklyn City Railroad	67	69
Brooklyn Gas Company	163	165
Brooklyn Traction	120	..
Brooklyn

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,900. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,920,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO., 234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 22, 1895.

The Trustees, in conformity with the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1894:

Premiums on marine risks from 1st January, 1894, to 31st Dec., 1894..	$2,760,920.62
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1894.....	1,106,515.77
Total marine premiums.....	$3,867,436.39
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1894, to 31st December, 1894.	$2,840,284.98
Losses paid during the same period.....$1,411,292.89	
Returns of premiums & expenses ...$624,154.64	

The company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and City of New-York stock; City banks and other stocks.....	$8,247,455.00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise.....	1,043,500.00
Real estate and claims due the company, estimated at.....	1,009,845.30
Premium notes and bills receivable	855,693.14
Cash in bank.....	184,238.44
Amount	$11,340,731.88

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives on and after Tuesday, the fifth of February next. Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1830 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the fifth of February next, from which date interest on the amount so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled to the extent paid. A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1894, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the seventh of May next. By order of the board,

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. Jones,	Charles H. Marshall,
W. H. H. Moore,	Charles D. Leverich,
A. A. Raven,	Edward Floyd-Jones,
Joseph H. Chapman,	George H. Macy,
James Low,	Lawrence Turnure,
James G. De Forest,	Waldron P. Brown,
William Degroot,	Anson W. Hard,
William H. Webb,	Isaac Bell,
Horace Gray,	Joseph Agostini,
Charles P. Burdett,	Vernon H. Brown,
Henry E. Hawley,	Christian de Thomsen,
William E. Dodge,	Leander N. Lovell,
George Bliss,	Everett Frazar,
John L. Riker,	William B. Boulton,
C. A. Hand,	George W. Quintard,
John D. Hewlett,	Paul L. Thebaud,
Gustav Amsinck,	John B. Woodward,
N. Denton Smith,	George Coppell.

J. D. JONES, President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Vice Pres't.
A. A. RAVEN, 2d Vice Pres't.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS

OF THE

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

Pursuant to previous notices of this Committee, there have been deposited with the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 45 Wall Street, more than $4,440,000 of the above-mentioned bonds out of an outstanding issue of $5,182,000 of said bonds.

In order to give time for additional deposits of said bonds, of which the Committee has been notified, the Committee hereby **FURTHER EXTEND** the time within which deposits of said bonds may be made without penalty with said Trust Company **TO FEBRUARY 1, 1895,** after which date further deposits of bonds will be received only upon the payment of Ten Dollars per bond in the discretion of the Committee.

NEW-YORK, January 16th, 1895.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman.
JAMES JACKSON,
ROBERT FLEMING,
Committee.

HOWARD C. TRACY, Secretary,
43 Wall St., New-York City.

United States Mortgage Company.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Pursuant to decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court of the First Department of the State of New-York, this Company will assume, on February 23d, 1895, the name

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,

under which name all business of the Company will be transacted thereafter.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company

REORGANIZATION.

The undersigned committee now hold **$33,099,000** of general mortgage bonds under the bondholders' agreement of May 7, 1894.

The committee will continue to receive bonds under that agreement until Jan. 31, 1895, after which date no bonds will be received except upon terms to be announced thereafter. All general mortgage bonds so deposited must have the coupon dated July 1, 1893, attached.

The committee have also received and hold under the terms of their advertisement of Jan. 2:

$12,182,300 of First Preferred Income Bonds,
$6,261,600 of Second Preferred Income Bonds,
$8,631,400 of Third Preferred Income Bonds,
456,988 shares of stock, and
$6,462,900 Deferred Income Bonds.

The committee will continue to receive deposits of junior securities and stock under the terms of their advertisement of Jan. 2, 1895, until further notice.

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
131 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman;
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE, THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, JR., SIDNEY F. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD Y. COOK,
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall St., New-York City.

OREGON SHORT LINE AND UTAH NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.

Consolidated Mortgage and Collateral Trust 5 % Bonds.

The hearing for the appointment of a separate receiver occurs on the 30th of this month; therefore the time for further deposits of bonds without penalty is hereby extended to that date.

The deposits both there and in Amsterdam with the Committee now amount to more than half of the whole issue of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, but we urge holders to further strengthen our hands by an **IMMEDIATE DEPOSIT OF MORE BONDS WITH THE NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO., NEW-YORK, AND THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST CO., BOSTON.** Those hesitating should remember that delay is likely to prove harmful to their interests in several ways, and probably in any reorganization proceedings which may develop in the future.

S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, Chairman,
(Pres dent American Loan and Trust Co., Boston;)
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
(President New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Co., New-York;)
HOWLAND DAVIS,
(Blake Bros. & Co., New-York;)
W. S. FITZ, Boston;
GEO. C. LEE,
(Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston;)
BARTHOLD SCHLESINGER, Boston;
FRANCIS S. BANGS,
(President The State Trust Co., N. Y.,)
COMMITTEE.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Counsel.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1894.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1894, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 67, 290, 173, 374, 1,089, 944, 423, have been drawn for such purpose, and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the 1st day of May, 1895, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

SUPERIOR RAPID TRANSIT RAILWAY CO.
First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that, in accordance with the terms of a certain indenture made by the above company, dated Aug. 13, 1892, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds up to an amount not exceeding $5,000. Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall St., at 12 o'clock noon on Jan. 31, 1895, and submitted to the Board of Directors of the railway company for approval and acceptance.

Meetings and Elections.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY CO.,
Richmond, Va., Jan. 9, 1895.

To the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will be held at twelve o'clock noon on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1895, at the office of the company, Pace Building, corner of Eighth and Main Sts., in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, for the following purposes:

To consider the propriety of authorizing and to authorize the Board of Directors:

(a) To contract in the name of this company, severally or jointly—

(1) For the use of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company property in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, and Jeffersonville, Indiana; and

(2) For the acquisition of the securities of said company; and

(b) To execute a joint and several guaranty with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, or with that and one or more other companies, of mortgage bonds of the Louisville and Jefferson ville Bridge Company for a principal sum not exceeding $5,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, both principal and interest being payable in gold, and the principal sum being payable on the first day of March, 1945.

(c) To make any trackage or other agreement relating to the moving of its traffic between Lexington and Louisville;

And for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will close at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of January, 1895, at 12 M., and will reopen on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1895, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE CENTRAL TRUST Company's certificates of deposit for the Union Pacific Railway Company 4½ per cent. collateral trust (Denver, Leadville and Gunnison Railway) bonds.

Pursuant to the terms of the bondholders' agreement of February 8th, 1894, the undersigned committee hereby calls a general meeting of the holders of the above-mentioned certificates, their representatives or assigns, to be held in Room 35, Number 45 Wall Street, on Tuesday, the fifth day of February, 1895, at eleven o'clock in the morning.—Dated January 22d, 1895.

HENRY BUDGE,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr.,
HENRY de COPPET,
Committee.
EDWARD W. SHELDON, Attorney for Committee, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

ARTICLE 1, SECTION 1, OF THE BY-LAWS of the Sterling Iron and Railway Company has been duly amended to read as follows:

"The annual meeting of stockholders shall be held at the office of the President, at Sterlington, Rockland County, New-York, or at the principal business office of the company in the town of Warwick, Orange County, New-York, or at such place in the City of New-York as shall be selected by the Directors during the time and place of holding any such meeting being first duly published as prescribed by law) at 12 o'clock noon on the first Tuesday of March, and at such meeting a Board of Directors, seven in number, shall be chosen from the stockholders by a plurality of the votes of the stockholders voting at such election, as prescribed in the stock corporation law of this State."

J. COOKE, Jr., Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY for the election of thirteen Directors will be held at the depot, 6th Av. and 43d St., New-York City, on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1895, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Jan. 31 to Feb. 12. EDMUND H. GARRISON, Secretary.

Readers
OF
THE TIMES

Who fail to find a copy on any news stand, or on any railroad train or boat where New-York papers are sold, will confer a favor by notifying this office, stating where the paper could not be obtained and the hour.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Receiver.

100 shs. N. Y. Mutual Gaslight Co.
100 shs. Consolidated Gas Co. N. Y.
116 shs. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
100 shs. Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R. Co.
75 shs. Metropolitan Nat'l Bank (66 p. c. Paid in liq.)
$1,200 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip of 1894.
BY ORDER OF THE UNION TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK, ADMINISTRATOR.
$5,000 Brooklyn Elevated R. R. Co. 1 Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1924.
$1,000 Mutual Union Telegraph Co. Skg. fund 6 p. c. Gold Bd., 1911.
$2,000 Texas & Pacific R'way Co. (Eastern Div.) Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1905.
$3,000 Texas & Pacific R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 2000.
$7,000 International & Great Northern R. R. Co. Purchase Money 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1919.
$2,000 Richmond & Danville R. R. Co. Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1915.
$3,000 Peoria & Eastern R'way Co. 1 Consld. Mtge. 50-year 4 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$4,000 Metropolitan Elevated R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$5,000 Metropolitan Elevated R'way Co. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1899.
$2,000 Wabash R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. 50 year 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1939.
$4,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern R'way Co. 1 Mtge. Extn. 5 p. c. Bds., 1897.
$2,000 St. Louis & Iron Mountain R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. 7 p. c. Gold Bds., 1897.
$2,000 St. Louis & San Francisco R'way Co. 2d Mtge. Bds., R. R. & Land Grant 6 p. c. Gold, Series "C," 1906.
$1,000 Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio R'way Co. Skg. Fund Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1910.
$1,000 Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Co. Consld. Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd., 1900.
$7,000 South Carolina & Georgia R. R. Co. 1 Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1919.
$7,000 Southern R'way Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1994, July 1, '96, Coupon.
38 shs. Southern R'way Co. Prefd. Trust Certf.
$7,000 N. Y., Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co. Funded Coupons 5s, '85, (Drexel, Morgan & Co. Receipts.)
$8,000 South Carolina R'way Co. 2d Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1931, Jan'y, 1889, Coups. on.
$5,000 South Carolina R'way Co. Income Bds., 1931.
100 shs. South Carolina R'way Co.
BY ORDER OF THE UNION TRUST CO. OF N. Y., TRUSTEE.
$5,000 Cairo, Arkansas & Texas R. R. Co. 1 Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1897.
$2,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'way Co. 1 Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1990.
$2,500 Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co. 2 Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., (Income till Aug., '95,) 1990.
$250 do do do, Scrip.
$200 do do do, 1st Mtge. Bd. Scrip.
13 shs. Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co. Prefd.
$75 do do do Scrip.
50 shs. Texas Central R. R. Common.
9 shs. do do Prefd.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
167 shs. Phenix National Bank.
33 shs. Bank of New-York, N. B. A.
For account of whom it may concern.
$5,000 Sloss Iron & Steel Co. 4½ p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bds., 1918.
109 shs. Sloss Iron & Steel Co.
1 share New-York Law Institute.
50 shs. Bank of New-Amsterdam.
$5,000 Galveston, Houston & Henderson R. R. 1 Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1933.
$10,000 American Dock & Impt. Co. 1 Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1921.
200 shs. Illinois Central Leased Lines Guar.
10 shs. 8th Avenue R. R. Co.
50 shs. American Fire Ins. Co.
8 shs. Franklin Nat'l Bank.
$2,000 West End & Riverside Electric Street R'way Co. 1 Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1912.
4 shs. The New-York Directory Printing & B. Co. Prefd.
100 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
60 shs. Bridgeport Development Co. of Ala.
50 shs. Central Gas Light Co. of N. Y.

Dividends.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, Jan. 26, 1895.

A dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after Feb. 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Jan. 31, 1895.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Office of the
CANTON COMPANY.
Baltimore, Md., Jan. 22, 1895.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held Jan. 16, a DIVIDEND of FIFTEEN DOLLARS per share was declared, payable on and after the 5th day of February next at 21 S. Gay St., in this city.

The stock transfer books will be closed by our agents, the FARMER'S LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of New-York, on the 28th inst., and so remain till the 9th day of February.

W. B. BROOKS, President.

LOUISIANA AND MISSOURI RIVER R. R.
First Mortgage Bonds.
Louisiana and Missouri River R. R.
Guaranteed Preferred Stock.
Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago R. R.
Preferred Stock.

Coupons and dividends on the above maturing Feb. 1, 1895, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New-York.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND OMAHA RAILWAY CO., 52 Wall Street, January 22, 1895.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Wednesday, February 20, 1895. Transfer books of the preferred common stocks will close on Thursday, January 31, and reopen on Thursday, February 21, 1895.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
32-42 East 42d St.
New-York, Jan. 23, 1895.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ PER CENT on the capital stock of this bank, payable Feb. 1.

Transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

The Transfer Books of the General First Mortgage 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO RY. CO. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Monday, Jan. 28, 1895, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the quarterly interest thereon, due Feb. 1, 1895, and will reopen Feb. 1, 1895, at 10 A. M. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1895.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane,
New-York, Jan. 9, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., payable at the company's office on Feb. 1, 1895.

The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, the 15th inst., and reopened Saturday, the 2d of February.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK
of the City of New-York,
New-York, Jan. 21, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Feb. 1.

Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 21 to Feb. 2, inclusive.

PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK,
470 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 18, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable on and after Feb. 1 next, free from all taxes.

The transfer books will be closed to Feb. 7, 1895.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

States That Already Have More than Their Share of Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Civil Service Commission has issued a statement giving a schedule of examinations for the first six months of this year and showing what States have more than their quota of departmental appointments. In the latter are Arizona, Delaware, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, and Wyoming, and the Territory of Alaska and the District of Columbia. Residents from these places, however, will be eligible for all Railway Mail and Indian Service examinations.

The following States and Territories have also received an excessive share of appointments, and during the first half of this year no applications for the clerk-copyist or the messenger and watchman examination will be accepted from legal residents thereof: Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New-Hampshire, New-York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia. Applications from legal residents of these States and Territories will be accepted for all departmental, special, Railway Mail, and Indian Service examinations.

The railway mail examinations will occur at the following-named places on the dates mentioned: Atlanta, Ga., April 25; Boston, Mass., April 13; Chicago, Ill., April 4; Cincinnati, Ohio, April 27; Cleveland, Ohio, March 30; Indianapolis, Ind., April 25; Kansas City, Mo., April 4; New-York, N. Y., April 4; Philadelphia, Penn., March 30; Rochester, N. Y., April 25, and St. Louis, Mo., March 30.

Col. McClure's Address on Curtin.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

At a conference held on Saturday between the legislative committee appointed for the purpose and Col. A. K. McClure, Wednesday evening, the 30th inst., was fixed upon for the delivery of the latter's lecture on the life, character, and public services of the late Gov. Curtin.

EXCHANGE FOR WOMAN'S WORK

The Society Has Increased Its Business, but More Money Is Needed.

The New-York Exchange for Woman's Work, 12 East Thirtieth Street, has just issued its annual report showing the work accomplished during 1894.

One of the important steps taken by the exchange during the year was that of moving its headquarters from 329 Fifth Avenue to its present address. Since the change has become known, former customers have sought out the new place and they appreciate the more spacious rooms. Many new customers have been added to the exchange's list since the change. In September, October, and November of last year, after the change was made, $1,039.52 over last year's total for the same time was realized.

The various departments of the exchange have been enlarged, and modifications and changes have been made in the rules for consignors which have been greatly for their benefit.

The luncheon room and cake and preserve departments have been greatly improved during the year, the report states, and the old consignors are enabled to put in a larger quantity of supplies, and new consignors are encouraged to compete.

The luncheon room is full to overflowing every pleasant day. A number of men have been tempted to the rooms by the dainty home-made luncheons, and, after going once, repeat their visits again and again. A carriage call has been introduced into this department, and is a great convenience.

A long-distance telephone on the first floor is not only a convenience, but it is hoped that it will give the exchange an always-needed increase to its revenue.

It would be hard to mention all the branches of work the exchange carries on in its efforts to benefit needy gentlewomen. How great is the need of the women and how much the exchange helps them are never known, for the confidences given are sacred.

The Treasurer's report for the year shows: Income, $17,097.30; expenses, $18,925.01; deficit, $1,827.71.

In the twelve years of the society's existence it has sent $417,435.53 to consignors for work done. A serious embarrassment to the work has always been that there is no working capital with which always to pay consignors when goods are sold and to enable the society to stand the indebtedness in cases of tardy payments from patrons.

The executive officers of the exchange are: President—Mrs. William G. Choate; Vice Presidents—Mrs. C. R. Agnew, Mrs. John T. Terry, Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mrs. Russell Sage; Recording Secretary—Miss Susan Herriman; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. George Hoadly; Treasurer—Miss Katharine Lambert.

The Managers are Mrs. Cornelius R. Agnew, Miss S. O. Agnew, Mrs. George F. Baker, Mrs. William G. Choate, Mrs. Henry Dale, Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mrs. Charles Godfrey, Mrs. George Hoadly, Miss Susan Herriman, Mrs. C. H. Isham, Miss Hannah N. Lawrence, Mrs. William V. Lawrence, Miss Katharine Lambert, Mrs. Charles C. Marshall, Mrs. Charles E. Miller, Mrs. Henry K. Pomroy, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. George H. Story, Mrs. John T. Terry, Mrs. F. B. Thurber, Mrs. W. Gilman Thompson, Mrs. Samuel Thomas, Miss E. S. Vaill, Miss Florence Van Wyck, Mrs. R. D. Woodward, Mrs. T. M. Wheeler, and Mrs. William T. Wardwell.

The Advisory Board is composed of William G. Choate, John T. Terry, George F. Baker, George Hoadly, Morris K. Jesup, Victor Morawetz, Henry Dale, and F. B. Thurber.

INJURY AND OPPRESSION CHARGED

The Court Asked to Interfere with the Dairy and Food Commission.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 25.—Counsel for the manufacturers of Paskola made a move in the courts Wednesday against Dairy and Food Commissioner McNeal and his assistants. Going before Judge Rufus B. Smith, they presented a petition alleging that the commission, in its proceedings against Paskola, was acting with an intention to injure and oppress, and asking that the court interfere.

Ex-Judge Dye, of counsel for the commission, was ready to agree that there should be no more arrests until the Paskola case now on the docket of Justice Winkler's court should be tried. Judge Smith directed the attorneys to be in his court this afternoon.

Counsel again appeared before Judge Smith of the Superior Court this afternoon at the adjourned hearing. Ex-Judge Dye, representing Commissioner McNeal, stated that the latter was ready to agree not to make any arrests until the case, in which Drug Clerk John Oesper is the defendant, should be tried in Justice Winkler's court. Judge Smith then set Feb. 5 as the date for passing on the application for an order.

Oesper's case is set for trial on Feb. 4, but on account of Wednesday's proceedings in the Superior Court it is pretty sure to be postponed to some date after Feb. 5.

Another legal turn of the Paskola litigation is found in a suit begun on Tuesday against the Pre-Digested Food Company by Dickore & Morgan, chemists. Prof. Dickore was among the experts who testified for the defense in the recent Paskola case before Justice Tyrrell. The firm is suing for $1,800 for services rendered.

An Iowa Aerolite.

From The St. Louis Republic.

The aerolite which fell near Oxford Junction, Iowa, in April, 1894, has been dug up by a syndicate, which was formed for that purpose. It proved to be something unique in the line of air stones, being almost as round as a cannon ball and only about ten inches in circumference. It is of some unknown metal which bears a strong resemblance to bronze. It is evidently a fragment of a larger body which passed over the United States and fell in Canada at about the same time.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess steady at 70s; prime mess steady at 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine steady at 57s 6d; do medium steady at 52s 6d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, steady at 42s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 31s 6d; short rib, about 25 lb, dull at 31s; long clear middles, about 45 lb, dull at 30s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, dull also at 30s. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, dull at 29s. Cheese—American finest white dull at 49s; American finest colored dull at 50s. Tallow—Prime city nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined easy at 18s 3d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 21s. Resin—Common steady at 3s 9d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 33s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter dull at 4s 5½d; No. 2 red Spring dull at 5s 2d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter dull at 5s 6d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, steady at 3s; January firm at 4s; February firm at 3s 11½d; March firm at 4s. Hops at London—Pacific coast firm at £2 5s@£3 5s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, January delivery, 2 59-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 2 59-64d, buyers; February and March delivery, 2 59-64@2 60-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 2 60-64@2 61-64d, buyers; April and May delivery, 2 62-64d, value; May and June delivery, 2 63-64@3d, sellers; June and July delivery, 3 1-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 3 2-64@3 3-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 3 3-64@3 4-64d, buyers; September and October delivery, 3 5-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, 3 7-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 3 8-64d, sellers.

LONDON, Jan. 25—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 10s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96 degrees test, and 7s 9d for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beet Sugar—January, 9s 11½d; May, 9s 3¾d. Linseed oil, 19s 9d@19s 10½d per cwt. Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 36s 10½d per quarter; January and February shipment, via Cape, 35s 6d. Linseed Cake—Western, £5 7s 6d per ton. Sperm oil, £38 10s per ton. Whale oil, £17 10s per ton. Refined petroleum, 4½d per gallon. Spirits of petroleum, 6d per gallon. Spirits of turpentine, 21s 1½d per cwt. Resin—American strained, 4s 3d per cwt; do fine, 8s 9d. Australian Tallow—Beef, 20@21s per cwt; mutton, 22@24s. Provisions—American Refrigerator Beef—Forequarters 2s 6d@2s 10d per 8 lb, by the carcass; hindquarters, 3s@3s 6d.

TO IMPROVE THE CANALS

The Recommendations Made by State Engineer Adams—The Use of Electricity Suggested.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The annual report of State Engineer Adams has been presented to the Legislature. Mr. Adams gives, at some length, the reasons which have led to a demand for the improvements of the canals, and then makes the following recommendations:

The deepening of the Erie and Oswego canals to nine feet, and of the Champlain to seven feet, wherever possible without radical changes in existing structures.

The lengthening of all single locks on the Oswego Canal, and those on the Erie Canal (which cannot be combined and replaced by high-lifting locks), which have not already been lengthened.

Wherever a number of locks are combined in series or are separated by short distances, they should be combined into one quick-acting high-lifting lock, except at points where such changes are impracticable by reason of peculiar location and surroundings. This would save much water in lockages, as well as time and expense in both operating and maintenance.

Greater speed and economy in towing must be obtained by electricity. * * * A trolley motor, running on its own tracks, attached to tow lines as now used; controlled by a line extended back to the helmsman, and requiring no space on the boats, seems to promise several advantages over the present method, at least with the great majority of boats, among which is the possibility of renting such power when it was needed, thus requiring no outlay for installation. Such trolley lines could be built on either side of the canal or preferably, as a double track (two rails) on the outside of the towpath and high enough above it so that animals could pass underneath the lines running to those motors, when towing by present methods. Such a device would require little change in present methods, as the motors could be considered as "electric horses."

The Honest Men of Clyde.

From The Buffalo Express.

What a place Clyde must be! One recent morning a number of young men possessed of inquiring and philosophic minds, concocted a scheme to test the morality of that community. A pocketbook was placed upon the sidewalk at the entrance to a drug store, and the plotters, taking a position where they could see without being seen, awaited results. Among the many who passed the store within the first half hour were seven men, eight women, and four boys, who saw the pocketbook, picked it up, and carried it into the store, looking for the owner. The millennium has certainly struck that town a little ahead of time.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 26 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Earndale, from Baltimore; at 2 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown, letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India must be specially directed "per Lucania"; at 2:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne"); at 4 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia, via Savanilla, and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alene"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca"); at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Maurits, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curaçao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Maurits"); at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam"); at 12 M for Brazil, per steamship Bellova, via Pernambuco, Victoria, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Bellova"); at 1 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria"); at 1 PM for Jamaica and Savanilla, per steamship Kaffir Prince, (letters for other parts of Colombia, via Savanilla and Carthagena, must be directed "per Kaffir Prince"); at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Sikh, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which close on Feb. 21, 3 P. M.) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 2 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania, with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after the arrival of the 8:30 PM. mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers from Tampa, Fla. (Thursdays and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of

MAKES ALDRICH WRIGGLE

Senator Mills's Talk on Hawaii Not Relished by Jingoes.

MANY HARD HITS MADE IN IT

Suggestion Made that the Senate Should Investigate the Report About Hawaiian Bondholders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Hawaiian debate in the Senate to-day was opened by Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) who spoke in support of his resolution favoring the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. He admitted that the overthrow of the royal Government had been inexcusably unlawful—not only a gross violation of international law, but also of the American doctrine of non-intervention—but now he believed it to be the duty of the American Government to support the existing Government there, entirely regardless of the circumstances and conditions under which it was established.

Mr. Mills then took the floor to make his promised speech. He spoke of the great interest manifested in the Senate in Hawaiian matters, and said that most of it came from the extreme East and the extreme West of the country. There had to be, he said, some motive for that, some powerful, inspiring cause. It was an old tale. It was a powerful sugar interest in the United States and in the Hawaiian Islands which was constantly demanding that the new Hawaiian Government should be protected by the iron power of the United States.

Mr. Mills went on to argue that the Senate had no right to call on the President to know why or how he had executed a law.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) suggested that either house had that power and right so as to know whether further legislation was needed.

Mr. Mills denied that either house had that right. The Senate might pass the resolution, but the President had the right to ignore it and pay no attention to it.

Mr. Hoar—I differ from the Senator from Texas.

"That settles it," Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) put in with a touch of irony.

Mr. Mills—If the Senate or House can call on the Executive for a statement as to his execution of a law, it can call on the judiciary to explain why it rendered a decision on the constitutionality of the legal-tender law: No, Mr. President, if the legislative branch of the Government has that power, the Executive is powerless.

Alluding to Mr. Hawley's statement that the President was not justified in holding any communication with the Royalist Commissioners from Hawaii, Mr. Mills recalled the famous precedent of the reception by Congress and the President of Louis Kossuth—"a conspirator." He read the resolution of the two houses, directing a man-of-war to be sent for Kossuth, and making him the guest of the Nation.

"But these," Mills exclaimed, "were the days when the Government of the United States sympathized with liberty, with republican liberty, all over the world."

Then Mr. Mills read from The Congressional Globe the account of the reception of Kossuth in the Senate Chamber, "the Senate rising to receive this conspirator."

Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Oregon)—Does the Senator from Texas mean by that argument to put the representatives of the late Queen of the Sandwich Islands on a parallel with Louis Kossuth? Is that the idea?

Mr. Mills—The Senator can get my idea if he will sit still and listen until I get through. I must have been extremely unfortunate in my language so far if I have not made myself understood by the very intelligent understanding of the Senator from Oregon. [Laughter.]

Mr. Mitchell—That is the way I understand it.

Mr. Mills—I mean that these three men who came from the Sandwich Islands came to represent a people whose liberties had been destroyed by the armed power of the United States, whose Executive had been dethroned by the Minister of the United States, and they came to plead for their people.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) read from the letter of the Royalist Commissioners from the Hawaiian Islands that they "had been sent by her Majesty, Queen Liliuokalani, to request an audience, and to ask his Excellency whether there was any hope of his doing anything for the restoration of the constitutional Government of Hawaii."

"All of which," Mr. Mills interrupted, "has been read before."

"This play is too small," he continued, "for two such Senators as those from Oregon and Rhode Island. The Queen of the Hawaiian Islands was the representative of the people of the Hawaiian Islands. Whether the government of those islands was right or wrong in form it is not for us to say. It was the government of the people. It was overthrown by the armed power of the United States. It is a fact that the President of the United States is inimical to the provisional Government, and a letter was read at the last session in which the President addressed President Dole as 'My Great and Good Friend.' President Cleveland, in that letter, only erred by not putting these words in quotation marks, because they were copied from the letter of Benjamin Harrison to Queen Liliuokalani."

Mr. Mills read and commented sarcastically upon some phrases of President Harrison's letter to "Her Majesty," with allusions to "Her Illustrious Predecessor, King Kalakaua." He said that all the fertile lands of the Hawaiian Islands were in the hands of forty corporations—remorseless, heartless, cruel. The Queen, he said, had sympathy for her poor people. She wanted homes for them, not on top of the mountains. She wanted some portion of the land for them. But the Sugar Trust wanted the land, too; and it was much more powerful than the Queen was.

Returning to President Harrison's letter to the Queen, with Mr. Stevens's credentials as Minister of the United States, he spoke facetiously of one of Mr. Stevens's duties being "to dance with the Queen and to support her train as she danced round the circle." President Harrison had told her that she might confide in Mr. Stevens; and she had confided in him, and he used the armed power of the United States to destroy an innocent and harmless people.

Coming back to Kossuth, Mr. Mills said that Kossuth had come to ask aid for a people struggling for liberty; but that the Hawaiian people came to say, "raise the heel which you have put upon our necks. We can take care of our own Government. Put us back again as you found us. We are disarmed. [Remark by Mr. Gray in an undertone, "that is the whole thing."] We have no power to establish our liberties. You have armed the missionaries who have overthrown us; and we have not a gun among us. Restore the status quo." The overthrow of the Hawaiian Government will remain one of the darkest blots on American history. It will be a blot like that which was on the blood-stained hand of Macbeth and which the waters of the multitudinous seas could never wash out.

Mr. Mills reminded Republican Senators of the treaty between England, Germany, and the United States in regard to Samoa under which a King was placed over those islands and kept there against the will of the people, and a Chief Justice was appointed.

"And who," he asked, "chose that Chief Justice? Not the people of the islands, but William of Germany, Victoria of England, and Benjamin Harrison of the United States. And if they could not agree, who was to decide the question? Not the people of the islands, but his Majesty the King of Sweden."

After further remarks on this point, Mr. Mills exclaimed: "And all for sugar. When tested by the polariscope, it will show 96 degrees of saccharine strength." [Laughter.]

Mr. Mills referred to the fact that Americans owned 74 per cent. of the wealth of the Hawaiian Islands, while the natives owned only 81-100 of 1 per cent.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.)—Several allusions have been made by the Senator to the fact that New-England corporations are largely interested in sugar plantations in the Hawaiian Islands. I would be glad to have him name any of them.

In reply to this question, Mr. Mills referred to testimony given before the sugar investigating committee last session by a Mr. Reed that there were 4,500 shareholders holding stock in the Sugar Trust, and that the trust owned sugar plantations in Cuba, Samoa, and Hawaii. Mr. Spreckels, he added, built a sugar refinery in Philadelphia, and then compelled the Sugar Trust to buy him out, and then he went in with the trust.

"Certainly," Mr. Aldrich interrupted, "Mr. Spreckels is not a citizen of New-England."

"Oh, no," Mr. Mills admitted, "but out of the $75,000,000 of stock in the Sugar Trust, $30,000,000 of it is owned in New-England."

"So far as I know," said Mr. Aldrich, "the American Sugar Company does not own an acre of land in Hawaii, and has no interest whatever in the sugar plantations there."

"It is a strange thing, then," said Mr. Mills, "that there should be such a great flutter from New-England about Hawaiian matters. There must be something behind it."

"There is behind it," said Mr. Aldrich, "the feeling of patriotism which fills the minds not only of Senators from New-England, but of nine-tenths of the American people."

"When did you get your last returns from the American people?" Mr. Mills asked, with a sneer.

"We got them," Mr. Aldrich replied, with a triumphant air, "in the last election." [Applause and laughter in the galleries.]

"You did not get them in the election before that," Mr. Mills retorted. "I think you got some returns in 1892."

Then Mr. Mills referred to a recent communication in a New-York paper, to the effect that bonds for the support of the Hawaiian Government were being issued and sold largely in New-England at the rate of 25 cents on the dollar, and that those bonds would be worth par as soon as the islands were annexed. He suggested that it might be well to have an investigation of the matter by a Senate committee.

Mr. Aldrich asked whether Mr. Mills meant to assert that the Senate could not express its opinion on a matter of public concern.

Mr. Mills replied that everybody had a right to express his opinion, but that the Senate had no right, as a body, to criticise the conduct of the Executive of the Nation.

"I asked the question," said Mr. Aldrich, sarcastically, "because I wanted to know how far this idea of the subserviency of this body to the Executive has gone on the other side."

"The Senator," Mr. Mills replied, "has got exactly what I mean to say—that the Constitution makes the legislative department a co-ordinate department of the Government, coequal and not superior. I mean to say that this body has no rightful power to call on the Executive to explain on what principle he acts when he executes the power intrusted to him by the Constitution."

"I never said that it had," Mr. Aldrich interposed.

After Mr. Mills took his seat, Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) offered as a substitute for Mr. Allen's resolution a joint resolution declaring that, "while the people of the United States earnestly sympathize with the effort to establish Republican institutions wherever that effort is made, Congress reaffirms the policy of absolute non-interference (except by agreement,) with the affairs of other nations, and recognizes to the fullest extent the right of every people to adopt and maintain their own form of Government, unawed by and uninfluenced by foreign dictation, and that the Administration of President Cleveland in maintaining this policy deserves the approval and support of the American people."

Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) obtained the floor, and then, the morning hour having expired, the Hawaiian resolution went over till to-morrow.

REPORT FROM MINISTER WILLIS

Revolutionists, He Says, Are Surrounded in the Mountains.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Secretary Gresham has received a report from Minister Willis, dated Honolulu, Jan. 11, which, after confirming his telegram of that date, continues:

As reported to you in my No. 79 of Jan. 5, there have been for several weeks rumors of revolt, many of which, as therein stated, I considered well founded. On the 6th inst. the first actual encounter took place.

A squad of Government police, (Hawaiian,) accompanied by Deputy Marshal Brown, C. L. Carter, and several others, undertook a search for arms on the premises of a half-white named Bertelmann, who resides on Waikiki Beach, about five miles from the centre of this city. The searching party was fired on by Royalists secreted in a boathouse near by resulting in the wounding of several policemen and the death of Charles L. Carter. Mr. Carter was a prominent lawyer, a member of the commission which visited Washington in the Spring of 1893, and has held many other responsible positions. His death seems to be universally regretted.

After more firing, the Royalists retreated to the crater of an extinct volcano, Diamond Head, from which they were the following day dislodged by the Government forces. They are to-day reported to be surrounded in the adjoining mountains, without supplies and reduced to thirty men.

On the morning of the 7th inst. martial law was declared, since which probably sixty citizens have been arrested. Among them are three ex-Attorneys General and other prominent persons representing various nationalities. Many of these arrests have been, as the Government officers state, precautionary. I have the assurance of the Attorney General that the cases of the United States citizens under arrest will be promptly investigated and justly dealt with.

In the telegram, I have quoted the remark of President Dole that he was gratified at the absence from port at this time of any national ship. It gave his Government, he said, an opportunity to prove its ability to take care of itself, which if once done would most probably insure permanent peace. Similar views, as I have heretofore reported, were expressed by Minister Hatch when the Philadelphia was about to depart.

The number of Royalists under arms was not probably half as large as first reported; of foreigners (white) there are not half a dozen. Their leaders are well known here. Nowlein is a half-white who at the time of the revolution of 1893 was commander-in-chief of the Queen's forces. Since then he has been Captain of a volunteer body guard to her. Wilcox is a half-caste Hawaiian, was educated at the Royal Artillery School in Turin, and there married a cousin of Prince Colonna. He was the leader of the revolution of 1889.

The feeling indicated by the newspaper slips inclosed is for extreme measures against all involved, but thus far nothing has been done.

The dispatch of Jan. 5 referred to above is as follows:

The preliminary examination in the conspiracy cases was concluded Dec. 24. Messrs. Bush, Nawahi, and Crick—the last named an Englishman—were committed to await trial in February. Messrs. Weed and Tinker were discharged. There have been many rumors of insurrection, some of which appear to have been well founded. Several persons were arrested yesterday and others are under surveillance. The community as a whole has not been disturbed by these events and business does not seem to have been interrupted.

The English war vessel Hyacinth left port a week ago and there is no national ship here at present. The departure of the Hyacinth had been postponed from time to time upon petitions of English citizens.

New immigration companies have been formed in Japan, one of which has just recruited 500 laborers, who arrived yesterday on the steamer Bentala. Large shipments of Japanese goods continue, averaging recently a thousand tons per steamer.

Forged Requests for Passes.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—W. A. Burns, an old locomotive engineer, formerly in the employ of the Rio Grande Western, Union Pacific, and Northern Pacific, is under arrest in this city, charged with wholesale forgery of applications to railroad companies for transportation. A. E. Welby, General Superintendent of the Rio Grande Western Railroad, had heard of his name being forged to applications addressed to the New-York Central and placed the matter in the hands of detectives. Burns has been operating as H. C. Wilson, and had in his possession the official letter heads of numerous railroads and the official stamps, dies, punches, &c., of the Florida Central and Peninsula, New-York Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Union Pacific, Rock Island, Rio Grande Western, and Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroads, besides rubber stamps for printing various railroad forms. He also had the official seal of a local union of the American Railway Union and two orders of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Railway Yard Masters' Association of the United States and Canada.

Complaints have come in from several railroads against Burns, and many more are looked for. From a list of ticket brokers found in his valise, it is believed he has been furnishing to brokers the tickets which he secured by forgery.

Fortune's Freaks.

From The Lewistown (Me.) Journal.

This queer freak of fortune's wheel is brought to the attention of our Dexter correspondent: Twenty years ago a young man married one of the smartest young ladies anywhere round, and the young couple seemed to start in life with every prospect of happiness. But the girl was ambitious to be rich, and because she was not was very much dissatisfied. After keeping her husband in a peck of trouble for a time, she left him and got a divorce. He went into bankruptcy, and she very soon married a wealthy man and rode behind a span in an elegant carriage. To-day the former bankrupt is wealthy and prosperous, has a new wife and a happy home. Every comfort surrounds them. His wife of other days now lives in poverty and has to scrub for the bread she eats. Her husband's wealth, under poor management, shrank to worse than nothing. The roses have gone from her cheeks and the light from her eyes. It's as complete a turn around as one ever saw.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Atchison Reorganization Committee Awaiting Word from London.

There is some expectation among the members of the Atchison joint Executive Reorganization Committee in this city that the steamship Etruria, due to arrive here to-day, will bring important information from the London committee of Atchison security holders. The expected information may have an immediate effect upon the reorganization plan.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 25.—Aldace F. Walker, Col. John J. McCook, and J. C. Wilson, the receivers of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway, and Acting President Robinson are expected here to-day or Saturday on a tour of inspection of the various branches of that system. With their coming the story of a separate receiver for the Colorado Midland Railway has been revived, but so far as can be learned that matter has been settled, an agreement having been entered into between the Midland bondholders and the Atchison officials to have the Midland bonds placed with the Central Trust Company of New-York, the Atchison Company to retain control of the Midland.

Electric Road Cases in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 25.—The remonstrance of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad and the New-York and New-England Railroad Companies to the proposed lay-outs of the Central Electric Tramway Company of New-Britain occupied the attention of the Superior Court this afternoon. The case is brought by the steam railroad companies under the statute which requires a Superior Court decision on the granting of lay-outs of proposed electric roads which parallel steam railroad lines.

Objection is made to the building of this road between New-Britain and Berlin by two different routes, and between New-Britain and Hartford. The steam roads maintain that they furnish sufficient means of transportation between the places named, and by prior construction should be allowed the business exclusively.

Attorney Henry C. Robinson appeared for the Consolidated, Attorney E. D. Robbins for the New-England, and Attorney Frank L. Hungerford of New-Britain for the Central Electric Tramway Company. The Electric Company presented the testimony of citizens of New-Britain, Berlin, and Newington. About forty witnesses were called. All testified to the need of the electric road.

The hearing was adjourned for a week.

William Dallin's Ambition.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—A special from Benton Harbor, Mich., says: William Dallin's mammoth scheme to build an air-line railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, at an estimated cost of $400,000,000, has been his sole ambition for some time. Being unable to interest capital in this country in his great enterprise he went to Europe eighteen months ago, returning recently with financial assurances sufficient to warrant furthering the enterprise. Surveys have been made from Jersey City, N. J., to the Mississippi River, and will go directly through to Can Francisco.

Interested persons in this city say Dr. Dallin's intention is to ask Congress to indorse the bonds of the road at a 3 per cent. rate, giving ample security. He is associated with Mr. Caldwell of Chicago, and they are backed by European capital. The matter is all ready to go before Congress, and will probably come up some time this Winter. This line will shorten the railway distance 700 miles across the Continent, and save from fourteen to twenty hours of each run.

Pullman Company Gets More Time.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—The United States Circuit Court to-day granted additional time for the hearing of testimony before Master Etting in the Central Transportation Company—Pullman Palace Car Company—case, in which damages are to be assessed for the use of the Transportation Company's property, &c. The order is as follows: "And on Jan. 25, 1895, on motion of counsel for the Pullman Palace Car Company, original plaintiff, and cross-defendant, it is ordered that the said company have until March 15, 1895, to put in its testimony, and to respond to the Master's call for data; and it is further ordered that the time for filing the Master's report be extended to May 15, 1895, with leave to either party to make further applications, if found necessary."

Attorney Frank P. Pritchard was present for the Central Transportation Company, and A. H. Wintersteen and the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln represented the Pullman Palace Car Company.

A Villard Story.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 25.—The Call this morning publishes the following:

"A gentleman who has been largely interested in the Northern Pacific Railroad, and also with Henry Villard in other schemes, says:

"'Mr. Villard will be back in the early Spring and will be largely interested in the reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad. He has acquired large holdings by recent purchases, and also the control of many bonds for reorganization purposes. His scheme of reorganization will be something unique in the history of railroading, in fact it will be peculiarly Villardian.

"'In junior securities he will cut to the bone. He doubtless will meet with much opposition in his plans, but he has already on two occasions triumphed over his enemies, it is my judgment he will do so the third time.'"

Deposits of Reading Securities.

F. P. Olcott, Chairman of the Reading Reorganization Committee, gives notice that the committee now holds $33,099,000 of general mortgage bonds under the bondholders' agreement of May 7, 1894. They will continue to receive further deposits with July 1, 1893, coupon attached until Jan. 31, 1895, after which date no bonds will be received, except upon terms to be announced thereafter. The committee has also received and holds under the terms of its announcement of Jan. 2, $12,182,300 of first preferred income bonds, $6,261,600 of second preferred income bonds, $8,631,400 of third preferred income bonds, 456,988 shares of stock, and $6,462,900 deferred income bonds.

Southern Pacific's Demands Prevailed.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—After a stubborn fight with the Southern Pacific the transcontinental freight representatives have concluded to accede to its demands on every point. These are that the Southern Pacific shall have the right of making the same rates from New-York via New-Orleans and the Sunset Route as the other lines make from Chicago and the Missouri River. It is now nearly certain that a new association will be formed as soon as the rate sheets which are now in course of preparation are approved. A great deal of routine work yet remains to be done on them.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Advisory Committee of the Immigrant Clearing House met in Chicago yesterday to consider what should be done about the payment of excessive commissions by the Grand Trunk. It was decided that as the commissions were all paid on business east of Chicago it was for the Canadian Pacific to meet them, and not for the Western lines, which will, however, meet any paid up to Chicago.

—Officers of the West Virginia Central Railroad are arranging the details for the placing of $3,000,000 of bonds of the Baltimore and Cumberland Road on the market. That amount, it is believed, will be sufficient to construct the road from Cumberland to Hagerstown.

—The Bridgeport Common Council has decided to appoint a special committee to go to Hartford and oppose the Marsh bill for the abolition of grade crossings in Bridgeport, which was presented to the General Assembly last Tuesday.

—Salaries of most of the employes of the Florida Central and Peninsula Railroad, it is said, will be reduced 10 per cent. on Feb. 1 in consequence of the loss of traffic due to the destruction of the orange crop.

—The stockholders of the Wiscasset and Quebec Railroad in Maine have voted to bond the road for $400,000 to build lines to Burnham and to a connection with the Bangor and Aroostook and Canadian Pacific Companies.

—A dispatch from Augusta, Ga., says: "The latest news in railroad circles is that the Seaboard Air Line will soon get control of the Port Royal and Western Carolina Road."

—Receivers of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railroad report for the month of December: Receipts, $561,904; disbursements, $296,469; balance on hand, $265,525.

—Part of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad was blocked by a severe snowstorm during the third week of this month.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SOME MATTERS OF INTEREST REPORTED BY BROKERS.

Further Purchases on Nineteenth Street, Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues—Other Sales.

Messrs. Goldsmith & Plaut have purchased of Mrs. Israel Corse the brownstone dwelling 18 West Nineteenth Street, 21.3½ by 92, and of Mr. William H. Hyde the similar dwelling adjoining at 20 West Nineteenth Street. They bought, some time since, the property at 16 West Nineteenth Street, and have, therefore, three adjoining lots. The property to the west up to Sixth Avenue is owned by Mr. A. D. Juillard, Henry Pincus, and Siegel, Cooper & Co. All will, doubtless be devoted to business uses by the time the big store for the Chicago firm is completed.

Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Antonio Pastor to Mary E. Clark, at $20,000, the three-story dwelling 115 West Seventeenth Street, 20 by 50 by 92.

Messrs. Ogden & Clark have sold for the Scudder estate to W. S. Patten the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 116 East Seventeenth Street, 25 by 92.

Messrs. Hall J. How & Co. have sold for J. Allen Townsend three lots on the south side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 100 feet west of Manhatten Avenue, to John Shields, who will erect three five-story flats on the plot. They have also sold for W. H. and Robert Jacob to Phillips Phoenix the two-story stable 74 East Seventy-seventh Street, 25 by 100.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. R. V. Harnett sold, under foreclosure, at $23,450, to the plaintiff, Frederick W. Douglass, the five-story brownstone flat 442 West Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 400 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.5; and to F. M. Clute, at $13,000, the three-story brick dwelling 209 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, north side, 154.9 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11.

C. R. Gregor & Son have sold, at private contract, for B. B. and the Rev. Dr. A. P. Atterbury, executors of the estate of Olivia P. Atterbury, the four-story and basement dwelling on the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, size 22 by 100, for about $85,000. Also, for John Livingston & Son, the four five-story brick and stone single flats 103, 105, 107, and 109 West Eighty-eighth Street, each 20 by 85 by 100, for about $155,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 334 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, five-story and basement brick flat and store, by Horenburger & Fey of 94 St. Mark's Place; cost, $14,000.

Lafontaine Avenue, east side, 145 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, two three-story frame dwellings, by Laurence McGrath of 1,375 Fulton Avenue; cost, $6,300.

Stebbins Avenue, east side, 125 feet south of Freeman Street, two-story brick tenement, by P. & D. Petraglio of 410 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street; cost, $3,500.

No. 2,220 Eighth Avenue, five-story brick flat and store, by Felix Krupp of 39 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.; cost, $15,000.

Northeast corner of Twentieth Street and Sixth Avenue, by Church of Holy Communion, alterations to three-story brick church; cost, $500.

No. 737 Tenth Avenue, by Bartholomew estate, alterations to four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $300.

Nos. 17 and 19 Liberty Street, by T. Gaillard Thomas, alterations to eight-story brick office building; cost, $95,000.

Nos. 64 and 66 Lispenard Street, by Charles Ahrenfeldt estate, alterations to five-story and basement brick store, &c.; cost, $2,000.

Boulevard, southwest corner of Sixtieth Street, by Bryan Lawrence, alterations to two brick bicycle rings; cost, $10,000.

No. 32 Howard Street, by Peter Lorillard estate, alterations to five-story brick salesrooms; cost, $300.

No. 157 East Fifty-first Street, by Felix Gumley, alterations to three-story brick dwelling; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 11 and 13 Cannon Street, by Henry Keteltas, alterations to four-story brick factory; cost, $2,500.

No. 66 Vesey Street, alterations, by Mary Becker; no cost given.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Messrs. E. J. & S. Grant have sold to Frederick C. Dexter, at $30,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 915 President Street, Brooklyn, 25 by 100.

At auction, in Brooklyn, yesterday, Mr. Jacob Cole sold to Nathan Kaplan, at $13,000, the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 50 by 100, at 620 Greene Avenue.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Fenimore Street, southwest corner Brooklyn Avenue, five two-story brick buildings, 20 by 42 each; $2,500 each; Emma Van Pelt, owner.

Greene Avenue, north side, 245 feet east of Evergreen Avenue, two three-story brick flats for six families each, 26 by 66 each; $6,000 each; Hahn Brothers, owners.

Hart Street, south side, 130 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, two-story frame dwelling for two families, 20 by 44; $2,500; John Boschard, owner.

Tenth Avenue, southeast corner of Seventy-third Street, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 27 by 43; $5,500; Henry E. Maynard, owner.

Tenth Avenue, northeast corner of Seventy-second Street, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 40 by 33; $5,500; same as above.

Forty-fifth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Fifth Avenue, five two-story and basement frame dwellings for two families each, 20 by 40; $2,800 each; James Hart, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Jan. 25.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 44th St, 26.2x65x25.10x69.11; Jordan L. Mott and wife to Louise Livingston..... $1

54TH ST, s s, 475 ft e of 10th Av, 25x61.2x25.1x59.3; William H. Willis, referee, to Isaac Haas and others. 6,000

119TH ST, 10 East; Flora G. Brandon to Harriet B. and Solomon L. Deyo. 100

106TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.10; August D. Krahmer and wife to Richard E. Buckley..... 1

114TH ST, 205 East; Catharine T. Silber to Hattie Werner..... 14,600

121ST ST, 249 West; Frank H. Finch and wife to William F. Auerbach. 40,000

JANE ST, n s, 111.6 ft w of Greenwich St, 20.8x87.5; Elizabeth J. Nicholls and wife to David Dunham 13,000

LEWIS ST, 98; Lizzie Barnet to Max Rubinger and another..... 1

38TH ST, n s, 301.3 ft w of 9th Av, 20x98.9; Barbette Westenfelder to George Welker..... 22,500

77TH AV, 393; Herman H. Moritz and wife to John G. Norris..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; executor of Frederick Moritz to same..... 21,000

76TH ST, n s, 182 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x irregular; John H. Mooney to Lizzie K. Mooney..... 10

ALBANY ST, n s, 52 ft w of Washington St, 26x68; Matilda Jackson to Simon P. Flannery..... 39,800

WILLARD AV, s w corner of 2d St, 100x100; Josiah Lockwood and wife to Mary N. Townshend..... 1

OPDYKE AV, n s, 300 ft w of 2d St, 50x100; Annie S. and Joseph C. Thornton to Mary A. O'Toole..... 2,310

MOTT ST, n s, 425 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 30x106.6; Annie C. Lane to Adelaide E. Bushnell 1

165TH ST, s s, 50.4 ft w of Macomb's Dam Road, 30x35x35x15.4; George A. Green to Henry J. Welch 1

Recorded Mortgages.

AVERY, Thomas C., and wife to Dollar Savings Bank; e s of Courtlandt Av, 118.3 ft n of 150th St, 1 year..... $3,500

BERGENER, William, and wife to August Bergener; n s of 11th St, 216.4 ft w of Avenue C, 3 years.... 2,000

BLISS, Clara E., and another to Julius Lipman; n s of 116th St, 80 ft e of Madison Av, demand..... 6,850

BOYD, David, and wife to Export Lumber Company, (Limited,); 199 Wooster St, demand..... 6,000

BLISS, Clara E., and another to C. A. Geisenhainer and another, trustees; n s of 116th St, 80 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years..... 20,500

Same, to Julius Lipman; same property, demand..... 5,407

CAMPBELL, Elizabeth, to Henry J. Diering; s s of Willard Av, 275 ft e of 2d St, 3 years..... 1,000

DOSCHE, William C., to A. L. Foss; n s of 14th St, 66 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year..... 5,000

DEYO, Solomon L., to Flora G. Brandon and another; 10 East 119th St, 4 years..... 8,000

FISHER, Charles, and wife to George W. Craine; e s of 13th Av, 70.9 ft s of 19th St, demand..... 5,000

FOSTER, James P., and another to J. H. Browning; 197 West St, 1 year..... 10,000

FISCHEL, Harry, and others to A. S. Kalischer; n s of 5th St, 213.9 ft w of Avenue C, demand, (two mortgages)..... 20,000

FISHER, Herman, and wife to L. W. Fairchild; s e s of Valentine Av, 182.6 ft s w of Southern Boulevard, 3 years..... 4,500

HAAS, Anna L., to F. M. Marks; n s of 76th St, 140 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 2,500

HERRING, Ludwig, to William Knight; 401 to 405 West 22d St, 5 years..... 75,000

HAMBLEN, Joseph P., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 202 and 204 West 34th St, 3 years..... 15,000

HAAS, Isaac, and others to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; 54th St, s s, 475 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years..... 5,000

HEERBRANDT, Gustav, and another to Isaac Goldman; n s of 119th St, 380 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 2,000

HIGGONS, Ella W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of Valentine Av, 25 ft e of Garfield St, 3 years..... 4,500

JUDSON, Charles G., and wife to A. C. Hassey; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 25.6 ft w of 152d St, (three mortgages,) 1 year..... 5,000

JACOBS, Nellie, to Edward Kaliske; 2,513 8th Av, 2 years..... 2,000

KURTZ, Frederick L., to James D. Putnam and others; n e corner of Madison Av and 76th St, (six mortgages,) 3 years..... 106,100

LANCHANTIN, William E., and wife to Jacob Lawson; s w of West End Av, 75.8 ft n of 92d St, (five mortgages,) 2 years..... 85,000

LEITNER, Jacob, to New-York Cooperative Building and Loan Association; w s of Union Av, 96 ft s of 156th St, installments..... 6,500

MOONEY, Lizzie K., to J. B. Kissam; 119 West 76th St, 1 year..... 6,000

MURPHY, Bridget E., and another to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 398 and 400 Water St, 1 year..... 7,500

MURPHY, Bridget, to Freeman Clarkson; same property, 1 year... 885

MELA, Ferdinand, and wife to J. W. Conrow, trustee; 603 Broadway, 1 year..... 25,000

McLEROD, David A., and wife to J. F. Kernochan; w s of Ogden Av, 200 ft s of Cross St, and other property, demand..... 22,224

MULDOON, John, and others to Annie Ries; w s of Trinity Av, 200 ft n of Clifton Pl, 3 years..... 2,500

NEWMAN, Jacob, and wife to J. A. Geisenhainer and another, executors; 358 and 360 West 58th St, 3 years.. 100,000

NORRIS, John G., to H. H. Moritz; 363 7th Av, 2 years..... 16,000

SAME to M. L. Sire; e s of 7th Av, 23.3 ft n of 30th St, 1 year..... 7,000

PIERCE, Catherine E., to H. E. Murray; s s of 82d St, 120 ft w of Central Park West, 4 years..... 10,000

QUIGLEY, John J., to A. Redell; n s of Oakland Av, 100 ft w of Prospect Av, 1 year..... 100

SCHNUGG, Francis J., and another to N. L. Ely; s w corner of Park Av and 96th St, 1 year..... 6,000

SMITH, S. W., and to Kilian Brothers; s s of 120th St, 275 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 4,580

SIMON, Edward, and wife to Samson Lachman and another, executors; 346 West 121st St, 5 years..... 12,500

SWEENEY, Mary, and another to Emil Krakowsky; e s of Waterloo Place, 100 ft s of 176th St, 1 year. 75

SUCKER, Frank, and another to Matilda Sucker; n s of 106th St, 200 ft w of 2 Av, 3 years..... 3,000

TRUE, Clarence F., and wife to V. R. Osborn; 322 West 78th St, 8 years..... 20,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, trustee, to the United States Mutual Accident Association..... $1

ALTHOF, Charles, to Herman Wronkow 15,000

COHN, Isaac, to Morris Berger.... 5,000

DODD, Frank N., to Edward Dodd. 3,000

HENNESSY, Mary E., as administratrix, to Mary E. C. Hennessy.. 5,535

HOLLINGSWORTH, William S., to Hamilton Bank..... 1

HOLLY, Augustus F., to Christian Knapp 1

HAHN, Frederick, to the John Kress Brewing Company..... 600

KILPATRICK, Edward, to Harriet Overhiser 3,000

KERNOCHAN, James P., and another, trustees, to J. F. Kernochan, as committee, (eight mortgages).. 8

MEAD, Katharine C., to Charles W. Mead, (three mortgages)..... 20,250

MEAD, Charles W., to Katharine C. Mead, (two mortgages)..... 15,550

MOULTON, Julie D., and another to John F. Dillon and others, trustees..... 24,000

STRAITON, Wallace, to Edward M. Burghut 1

SIRE, Meyer L., to R. F. Tysen, (two mortgages)..... 10,000

THE LAWYERS MORTGAGE INSURANCE COMPANY to Annie L. Jones 5,000

THE UNITED STATES MUTUAL ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION to James W. Hinkley..... 30,133

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Ellenville Savings Bank..... 15,000

WYCKOFF, Cora D., to John F. Dillon and others, trustees..... 42,000

Recorded Leases.

ADAMS, Albert J., to James McElroy; 203 West 29th St, 10 years.. $3,000-3,500

BOEHM, Samuel C., and others to Edna V. Bartz; store 63 Nassau St, 10½ years..... 3,000

MAAS, Adolphus H., to Robert Vollrath and another; stores 1,257 and 1,259 3d Av, 2½ years..... 1,500-3,000

LOWE, Ira and Adelbert, to Sigmund B. Wortmann; store 1,150 2d Av, 10 years..... 1,000

MARKS, Flora, to Evardo Mezzardi; stores 22 and 24 Mulberry St, 2 years..... 1,560

McMULLEN, Nancy, to Gustav Schuman; 383 Bowery, 3½ years..... 2,200

REYNOLDS, Augustus W., and wife to Frank Gaudy; w s of 2d Av, Lot 18 map of A. Wynkoop, 25x89, 14 years 700

WYNKOOP, Henry S., and others to same; n s of 2d St, Lot 57, same map, 25x106, 21 years..... 500

Lis Pendens.

123D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 100 ft front; William S. Corwin against Frederick C. Goldsmith, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BROOME and Attorney Sts, s w corner; Morris Berger against David Beck, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

94TH ST, w s, 42.9 ft w of Madison Av, 61.1 ft front; John J. Mulligan against Samuel Smyth and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

COLUMBUS AV and 85th St, s w corner; Mathias Gerst against John G. Prague and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

BOSTON AV, s e s, 149.4 ft s w of Clover St, 25 ft front; Lawrence E. Blake against John C. Leonhauser and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

BIRMINGHAM and Madison Sts, n e corner; Thomas W. Keogh against Lewis Krulewitch and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

148TH ST, n s, 119.6 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 80.6 ft front; Theodore Killian against Susan Orcutt, (notice of attachment.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

113TH ST, 152 East; Hugh O'Neill against Sarah J. Steele, owner; Edward Lloyd and A. C. Siebert, contractors..... $125

102D ST, 71 to 77 West; Plumb & Son against Cecelia McKenna, owner; James McKenna, contractor..... 4,400

117TH ST, 61 to 69 East; C. Schoh against J. J. McDonald, owner; Patrick Quinlan; contractor..... 5,185

32D ST, 10 West; J. A. Candee against Elizabeth L. Alexander, owner; Thomas Tracy, contractor.. 220

68TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of 11th St, 100 ft front; American Forcite

Saturday
Jan. 26-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Three
Pages 13-14

PLATT'S POSSIBLE STAKE

Some Republicans Have Discovered a "Business Deal."

MR. LAUTERBACH AND HIS POWER

As Attorney for the Third Avenue Railroad Company Favors from the Aldermen Might Be Appreciated.

Irreverent Republicans who dislike Thomas C. Platt, and refuse to look upon his actions as the results of the lofty ambition of statesmanship, have discovered what they call "a business deal" in the recent fight in the Republican County Committee.

No one has ever accused Mr. Platt and his followers of working for control of the party machinery along purely sentimental lines.

The "spoils of office," which may come to those who control the organization, have ever been regarded as among the prizes in the contest. The statesmanship of the Murray-Gibbs-Patterson combination has not been of that high grade which frees them and their associates from the suspicion that political rewards are an element in the price of their fealty.

But now that Edward Lauterbach has been chosen as Mr. Platt's spokesman, a more unsentimental ground than public office has been brought out as one of the stakes in the recent factional fight. To be blunt about it, the shrewd anti-Platt men say there are corporate interests and money-making schemes which the boss may now dispense, even should Mayor Strong's stiff backbone prevent Mr. Platt from dictating partisan political appointments.

The theory of these men is simple and plain.

The City Council is now under Republican control. That is to say, there are in the new Board of Aldermen fourteen Tammany men, fourteen Republicans, and two, Messrs. Schilling and Dwyer, who are classed as O'Brien Democrats, more hostile to Tammany than they are to the Republicans. The city fathers are, to say the least, anti-Tammany, and Republican politicians have not been slow to claim them as their own. They have held that the non-partisan part of the last victory stopped just a little short of an Alderman.

It is admitted, even by their friends, that these Aldermen are, by their attainments and general standing, about what the average Alderman is in a large city. They have given in most instances no evidence that they have any particular claims to lofty patriotism or a desire to shake partisan considerations.

Whatever their ambitions for themselves as friends may be, the "faint praise" which characterizes them as average Aldermen leaves an opening for those who charge that they are subject to such considerations as influence a body of politicians anxious to serve the city as well as possible while keeping one eye on the interests of their party. In other words, a political "pull" is supposed to have as much weight with them as with any other body of men, no more, no less honest or non-partisan than they.

The Chairman of the Republican County Committee will be in a position of influence with them. He is the head of the political organization to which they owe allegiance. In the natural course of Aldermanic politics he may be of assistance or otherwise.

It is right at this point that the discerning objects of the party scent a business rabbit in the political woodpile.

Mr. Lauterbach, whom Mr. Platt saw fit to elect as the head of the county organization, is the very skillful and competent attorney for the Third Avenue Railroad Company. He is an active and very efficient man, and no one ever accused him of not devoting his energies to any corporation or firm which was so fortunate as to have enlisted his services.

He is, in business affairs, what is commonly termed a "hustler." He has wide acquaintance. He is well known in Albany, where, by chance, the State Legislature meets and passes or fails to pass measures which have important bearings on all corporate interests.

It is said in the past the Third Avenue Road has wanted legislation at the hands of the Board of Aldermen. One of these instances came last Summer, when it asked for authority to extend its line across the northern part of the city, one of its projects being an extension on St. Nicholas Avenue and the King's Bridge Road to King's Bridge. This would have been a good thing for Mr. Lauterbach's company if the City Council had responded favorably to the petition which was sent to it.

If another request for authority to do this is sent in, there are other matters in which favorable action by the City Council would be a good thing for the company, and if Mr. Lauterbach retains his position as President of the Republican organization, his unavoidable and legitimate influence with the Aldermen as a political way might dovetail nicely with the business interests which he has in hand.

The head of the Republican organization in this city also has a standing among Republican legislators at Albany which a private citizen sometimes cannot attain.

Cashier Love Acquitted.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 25.—In the United States District Court to-day the jury in the case of Cashier John W. Love of Watkins, charged with embezzlement from the bank, returned a verdict of not guilty.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The Farmington Savings Bank of Farmington, Conn., has begun foreclosure proceedings against the Basserman Brewing Company, one of the oldest brewing concerns in the State. The bank holds a mortgage of $20,000 on the property, and interest has been defaulted. John W. Hayes and John J. Riley of New-York hold a second mortgage. James E. Ramsey has an attachment on the property of $5,000. The brewery is located on a part of East Rock, and was established some twenty-five years ago by the late Col. Charles Basserman.

—Emil R. Volkel, manufacturer of furs at 436 Sixth Avenue, has sold out and is unable, it is stated, to pay his creditors in full. Horwitz & Hershfield, his attorneys, said yesterday that his embarrassment is the result of depression in business and large depreciation in the value of his stock. His liabilities are about $12,000. Friends have come to his assistance, and an offer has been made to his creditors for a compromise at 25 cents on the dollar, payable in three and nine months.

—The firm of Pullen, Croker & Company, bankers and brokers, of Portland, Me., has assigned to George D. Noyes, its bookkeeper and cashier. The firm has been doing business about eleven years. The cause of the trouble is said to be the condition of the wheat market.

—John W. Brainsby, who has charge of the assignment of Ornstein Brothers, importers of fancy goods at 834 Broadway, said yesterday that the firm has offered creditors 100 cents on the dollar, payable in installments extending over a period of two years.

—George Abel, manufacturer of furs, at 289 Greene Street, who did business as George Abel & Co., made an assignment without preference yesterday to John S. Crawford. His liabilities are about $8,000.

—The schedules of Charles S. Lord, dealer in dry goods at 2,665 Third Avenue, show liabilities of $8,437, nominal assets of $4,850, and actual assets of $2,425.

—William Young & Co., brokers on the Chicago Board of Trade, suspended payment yesterday. They made no statement of liabilities or assets.

—Hodges & White, wholesale dealers in hats and caps, of Norfolk, Va., have assigned with liabilities upward of $28,000.

—James Harriman was made permanent receiver yesterday of the Reamer Lumber Company of 41 Park Row.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Universal Lawn Mower Company of Troy; capital, $10,000; Directors—J. Edmiston, Gilbert Geer, Jr., Edwin Veghte, H. S. McLeod, H. S. Schofield, W. R. Chace, and E. D. Arnold, of Troy.

The Wilson Creamery Company of the town of Wilson, Niagara County; capital, $4,000; Directors—Samuel S. Pettit, William H. Holmes, Charles N. Markle, John W. Eggleston, Harvey Sanford, George W. Perrigo, John Dick, Edwin Burton, of Wilson, and Augustus W. Swick of South Wilson.

QUARANTINE COMMISSION WORK

Brick Building Wanted on Swinburne Island --More Money Needed to Enlarge Hoffman Island.

Mayor Strong met with the Special Quarantine Commissioners for the first time yesterday. There were present Charles F. Allen, President of the commission; Health Officer Doty, Commissioners G. W. Anderson and Edward Jacobs, and State Engineer Adams. Dr. Doty was appointed on all committees on which Dr. Jenkins, his predecessor, had served. Mayor Strong was relieved from all committee duty.

The annual report of the commission and its recommendations for appropriations for 1895 were adopted. It was ordered forwarded to Gov. Morton for transmission to the Legislature

Complaint having been made concerning the condition of the rip-rap about Swinburne Island, an appropriation of $10,000 was asked to improve it. It was pointed out that, owing to the lack of protection from fire, the wooden hospital building on Swinburne Island ought to be replaced by a fire-proof brick structure to cost $61,000.

An appropriation of $160,000 was made last year for enlarging Hoffman Island. The report says that $100,000 more will be needed, and that Contractor P. Sanford Ross will have the work completed inside of a year.

State Engineer Adams has estimated that the cost of building a pipe line for fresh water to Hoffman and Swinburne Islands would be $21,445.50. The sum of $28,000 was appropriated for this last year, and an additional $15,000 was asked for this year.

An appropriation of $3,000 was asked for the purchase of two naphtha launches for the transfer of workmen to and from the islands. It was pointed out in the report that this expenditure was necessary because of the accident which resulted in the overturn of a yawl and the deaths of ten workmen returning from Hoffman Island last year.

All these recommendations go to the Governor.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM PROGRESS

The Commission Finds No Violations of the Law in This State.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The report of the State Civil Service Commission was submitted to the Legislature to-day. The report says:

The past year has witnessed greater progress toward the full accomplishment of the civil service reform idea in this State, and the establishment of the permanency of the law, than any other year since the original law was passed.

The operation of the amended civil service law compelled complete reports from heads of departments, so that, for the first time, an accurate roster of State employes has been secured by the commission. This served as an accurate basis for the new classification, and in making such classification the effort has been to extend the competitive schedule as far as possible at this time, with a view of securing further extension as fast as practicable. In 1893, so far as the commission had knowledge through its imperfect roster, the number of positions in the civil service of the State was 4,846. In 1894 the number was 5,370, as shown by the new roster, divided as follows: Exempt by law, 114; schedule A, 443; schedule B, 815; schedule C, 508; schedule D, 2,000. The Departments of Public Works and State Prisons, which by the new Constitution will come in the classified service on Jan. 1, supply the remaining 1,430.

The effect of the new law, by which strict enforcement has been made possible, has already been seen in the larger classes which have answered the notice for examinations for State positions. There has been a large increase of applicants the last year and the average standing has been generally higher than before. The number appearing at the competitive examinations for 1893 was 568; the number appearing for examination in 1894 has been 824, an increase of 256. The eligible lists obtained are, it is believed, superior in excellence as they are in numbers to any heretofore reported in the history of the Civil Service Commission.

It would seem that there should be a well-defined line drawn between temporary and permanent employments by an amendment to the law, so that the cases where temporary employment could be given and the period over which such employment could extend without application to the Civil Service Commission, might be well defined by statute.

In conclusion, we have the honor to report that, so far as lies in the knowledge of the commission, there are now no violations of the civil service law in the State service; that all appointments are being made in accordance with its provisions; that the number of competitive places has been largely increased; that the attitude of appointing powers is more and more favorable to the law; that a long step forward has been taken toward the full accomplishment of the civil service reform idea and we believe the law now to be so perfected and so guarded from hostile legislation by the new Constitution that there must be a continual advancement.

The report is signed by Commissioners E. Prentiss Bailey of Utica, W. D. McKinstry of Watertown, and De Forest Van Vleet of Ithaca.

THE NEW APPRAISER'S WAREHOUSE

It Will Be Carried as Much Higher as Possible with $200,000.

Work on the new building for the Appraiser's Warehouse, at Greenwich and Christopher Streets, which was discontinued several weeks ago, when the original appropriation of $200,000 ran out, will probably be resumed soon.

The building has been carried to two stories, as originally proposed. It was known when construction began that this height would not be sufficient to accommodate the department, although the ground area covers a block square. Work was pushed in order to accomplish something, and a two-story building is now practically ready for use.

The action of the House of Representatives in passing an appropriation for $200,000 additional is expected to meet the approval of the Senate. As soon as the money is available the present roof will be removed and the building will be carried as much higher as possible with $200,000. With this appropriation there will have been expended for land and building about $750,000.

Due to Simon Hess's Tardiness.

Pitt & Scott, the foreign-express men, said yesterday that the delay in the delivery of the Pope's encyclical, which arrived by the French steamer a week ago, had been due, to the tardiness of Simon Hess, the public truckman. Since the package came by express, it must be handled by Mr. Hess before delivery to the regular forwarders.

Collector Kilbreth has recommended to the Treasury Department that Mr. Hess's contract be canceled. Complaints of importers induced this recommendation. Mr. Hess seems to have had enough influence to bring from Washington a special examiner to look into his work. He says he is determined not to surrender the contract.

Mr. Kendal at the Custom House.

William H. Kendal, the actor, called at the Custom House yesterday, with reference to the duties levied on the costumes used in "Lady Clancarty."

He said some of the costumes had been used in St. James's Theatre, London, seven years ago, and that those suspected of being new had been merely relined.

He offered to bring a list and submit proofs of use. Collector Kilbreth said he might do so at his convenience, and that, meanwhile, there would be no interference with the removal of the costumes to Boston for next week's engagement.

Shelter for Children in Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 25.—W. H. Rowe of this city has made an offer, which has been accepted, to the Directors of the Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society to erect a building at a cost of not less than $25,000 for use as a shelter house. It is intended to make the building similar in its use to the building of the New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and provide a temporary shelter for children whom the society may rescue from unworthy parents.

New Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Leslie G. Loomis, to be Postmaster at Victor, N. Y. Among the fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day were the following: New-Jersey—Anna I. S. Seldes, Alliance; New-York—Miss M. J. Vincent, Sparkill.

MORE OF THE POLICE EXAMINED

Extraordinary Grand Jury Makes No Report to the Court—Will Meet Again Next Week.

The Grand Jury of the Oyer and Terminer, which has been engaged in probing into police corruption, held a longer session yesterday, and had before it more witnesses than on any day since it was impaneled. It adjourned without having reported to the court or having filed any indictments. It will meet again Monday.

Among the witnesses who were examined yesterday were Oscar Hammerstein, the theatrical manager, and Anthony Comstock, the agent of the Society for the Suppression of Vice. Others were Patrolman Henry W. Cohen, who arrested Carl Werner; Patrolman Gilligan of the Mercer Street squad, Detective Sergeant Hanly, citizens from the east side, who were summoned to testify in the case of ex-Ward Man Jeremiah S. Levy, and some employes of a furniture house, who, it is said, had paid money to the police for permission to incumber the sidewalk.

There was an important conference yesterday morning in the District Attorney's office, at which Col. Fellows, ex-Surrogate Rollins, the special counsel for the prosecution of police cases; W. Travers Jerome, counsel to the Committee of Seventy; Superintendent Byrnes, and Assistant District Attorney Lindsay were present.

The conference lasted for nearly two hours, and during a part of the time Mrs. Augusta Thorow, through whose testimony ex-Capt. Doherty and his Sergeants were indicted, was present.

It is not believed that the Grand Jury will report its findings until the end of the term, next Friday.

THE GRADE CROSSINGS TO GO

A MEASURE TO ABOLISH THEM IN THIS STATE.

The Suggestion of the New-York Railroad Commissioners—Principal Features of the Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Probably the most important measure affecting the railroad interests of the State and the public generally that has emanated from the Board of Railroad Commissioners is the proposed Grade Crossing bill, recommended in the last annual report of the commission and introduced yesterday in both branches of the Legislature by the Chairman of the Railroad Committee in each house.

The board has repeatedly recommended the adoption of some measure for the restriction of grade crossings, and has now, as was done in the case of the use of automatic couplers and air brakes, presented a complete and carefully considered act, designed to prevent grade crossings in the future and gradually to eliminate those already existing. In the preparation of the bill, a number of hearings were had with the representatives of the principal railroads and of municipal corporations, and a thorough investigation was made into the character and workings of the grade-crossing laws of Massachusetts and Connecticut, which have been in operation for several years, the one in the latter State having just been amended in line with the recommendations of the New-York Commission, and with a section embodied in the pending bill relative to electric roads crossing steam roads.

In its general outline, the proposed bill for this State first provides that all railroads hereafter built must be so constructed as to avoid public crossings at grade, except when authorized by the Board of Railroad Commissioners to build otherwise. This exception is made with the view of relieving railroad companies in possible cases of necessity, where the physical conditions might be such as to make it impossible to avoid a grade crossing. In the case of new streets, avenues, or highways the same conditions are imposed, and the railroad company whose tracks are to be crossed by the new highway is given an opportunity to be heard before the Highway Commissioners upon the question of the public necessity of the proposed highway before action is taken by the Highway Commissioners, after which the Railroad Commissioners are to determine whether the crossing shall be above, below, or at grade.

In order to remove existing grade crossings, application may be made to the Board of Railroad Commissioners by municipal or railroad authorities, and, after hearings, the Railroad Commissioners shall determine what, if any, change shall be made, and the character of the change. In all cases appeals to the courts are provided for. The expense of avoiding grade crossings by new railroad construction is to be borne entirely by the railroad. In the case of new highways, the railroad corporations and the municipality are each to pay half, and in the case of abolishing an existing grade crossings, 62½ per cent. is to be borne by the railroad corporation, 25 per cent. by the municipal corporation, and 12½ per cent. by the State.

In the preparation of the bill, the board was confronted with the proposition as to whether or not any distinction should be made in the case of a railroad constructed after the highways were laid out, or where highways were laid out after the railroad was built. It was deemed best not to involve the bill with considerations of this character, which might require judicial determination in the case of long-constructed railroads or highways, and the law, therefore, was made generally applicable to all cases, the State being required to pay a portion on the theory that the general public was interested in securing greater safety of travel, and that the existing grade crossings had been permitted, constructed, and maintained under authority of the laws of the State. In Massachusetts the percentage paid by the State is larger than that provided in the New-York bill, and in Connecticut the State also pays a proportion. The limit of $100,000 as the amount that can be chargeable to the State in any one year, in effect limits the total annual expenditure on account of the change in existing grade crossings to $800,000, $500,000 of which would be borne by the railroads. Distributed among the various railroad corporations of the State, this would not be an onerous burden.

The law also provides that, in the absence of any application for a change in existing grade crossings, the Railroad Commissioners may institute proceedings themselves where, in their opinion, public safety requires such alteration, and the proceedings are thereafter to be conducted as provided in case the application was made by a railroad company or municipal authorities.

The section relating to electric roads provides that all electric railroads hereafter constructed across steam railroads, shall be above or below grade, at the expense of the constructing company, and it also provides that, when an existing grade crossing is to be changed and an electric railroad occupies a portion of the highway, the electric railroad shall pay a portion of the expense which would be imposed upon the steam railroad, to be determined by Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court. The conferences with the railroad companies upon the subject of this bill have demonstrated that there is a general desire on the part of the companies for legislation on the subject, and a manifest willingness on their part to pay their proportion of the expense of any changes which may be made. That the tendency in municipalities is toward the elimination of grade crossings, is seen in the special bills passed in Buffalo, where changes costing upward of $3,000,000 are soon to be made, and in the City of Binghamton, where the tracks of the roads are to be elevated above the streets.

The Board of Railroad Commissioners recognizes that this improvement involved in the general abolition of grade crossings is one of great magnitude, and the enactment of a restrictive law has become an absolute necessity. The board has always suggested, however, that it be carried on gradually, rather than rapidly, and the proposed legislation is for the purpose of making a beginning in this direction. If it shall not become a law this year, the presentation of a perfected bill upon the subject will serve to call public attention to the necessity for such legislation and produce discussion which will ultimately result in the enactment of a law designed to accomplish the abolition of grade crossings.

In the Senate to-day Senator Pecora (Rep., Erie,) introduced a bill to compel railway companies to block frogs and switches in order to prevent injuries to employes.

MISSIONARY FUND BEGGING

Court Asked to Direct the Disposition of a $52,000 Fund.

GIVEN FOR WORK IN AFRICA

But the Natives Were Too Savage and the Field Was Abandoned—May Be Used for Negroes in the South.

There is a missionary fund of $52,000 going begging. It is in the hands of the American Missionary Association, and that organization has found the fund to be such a white elephant that it has appealed to the courts for relief.

Dr. Robert Arthington, a resident of Leeds, England, in January, 1879, made a proposition to the American Missionary Association to contribute £3,000 to establish a missionary station in Africa. This proposition was referred to a committee having in charge the work in foreign fields of the association. That committee reported favorably upon the suggestion, and advised that an appeal should be made for $35,000, to be contributed, in addition to the £3,000 that had been received, as a fund to establish the proposed mission. The mission was to be called the Arthington Mission. It was also advised that the work should be carried on by persons of African descent.

Dr. O. H. White was commissioned to raise funds in England through the Freedman's Missionary Aid Society in London. His efforts were so successful that in a short time the amount already contributed was supplemented by contributions aggregating $12,000, which was known as the Avery Fund. In addition to this the association pledged itself to give $20,000. Two missionaries were sent to the field named in 1880 to explore the surrounding country and look over the ground and see if the scheme was one the society should undertake.

They reached the mouth of the Sobat River just as the Mahdi rebellion broke out in the Soudan. They found the natives to be of a fighting kind, and witnessed some horrible scenes, and barely escaped with their lives. This expedition cost about £2,000. The undertaking was not thought advisable from that time, owing to the inaccessibility of the region.

The association, with the approbation of Dr. Arthington and the other principal contributors to the fund, made a proposition to the American Committee of Foreign Missions of Massachusetts to undertake the work of the mission in Africa. The proposition was also made to other religious bodies, but each declined to assume the responsibility. The reason for this was that the tribes which inhabited this particular region were found to be treacherous and rebellious. No nation has established any station in this part of the country; neither has it been possible for any missionaries to take hold there.

As the association does not know what to do with the money, its counsel, J. MacGregor Smith, has obtained an order from Presiding Justice Van Brunt of the Supreme Court for the service, by publication, upon all parties interested in an action which has been brought to get instructions from the court concerning the disposition of the fund. The action is nominally brought against Dr. David Bowen, who is the Treasurer of the fund, and a number of others. The association will ask the court to decide whether the fund can now, in view of the circumstances of the case, be applied to the education of the negroes in the South, which work it is carrying on, or whether it shall be returned to the contributors, if they can be found, or what shall be done with it. Some of the contributors have expressed a desire to have it devoted to the education of the negroes in the South.

NO MERCY FOR FIREBUGS.

Mrs. Silbermeister Gets Twenty-five Years—Her Accomplice Fifteen.

Recorder Goff does not intend to have firebugs operating in this city if severe sentences will check them.

He sentenced two members of a notorious gang that has been operating in the east side to forty years in the aggregate yesterday. He gave Mrs. Sarah Silbermeister twenty-five years, and her accomplice, Louis Rothman, fifteen years.

Mrs. Silbermeister became hysterical when she heard the sentence pronounced, and had to be carried from the courtroom by six stalwart attendants.

In passing sentence, the Recorder told the woman that she was little short of a murderess—in fact, that she was a murderess at heart in that she imperiled the lives of thousands of poor people who crowd the east-side tenements. The evidence against the woman was complete, the Recorder said, and it would give him great pleasure to send her away for life, but her children appealed to him, and he would be more lenient.

"You are one of a gang of the most dangerous crowd of firebugs that has ever existed in this country. You went about from house to house, engaging apartments, insuring them, and setting fire to them for the purpose of securing the petty insurances. You had no regard for the lives you imperilled. I, therefore, have no sympathy for you. I shall sentence you to be confined in Auburn Prison during a term of twenty-five years."

Mrs. Silbermeister was convicted of arson in the first degree, and was found guilty of having, last March, set fire to Levi Weinberg's clothing store, at 178 Canal Street, in company with Louis Rothman.

TESTIMONY AGAINST MULLER.

Dr. McGuire Thinks Mrs. Muller Died of Arsenical Poisoning.

More testimony was produced yesterday, in the Extraordinary Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, against George Muller, who is accused of poisoning his wife.

The most important witness of the day was Dr. George H. McGuire of 127 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, who had attended Mrs. Muller on March 24, the day of her death.

"The defendant told me," said the doctor, "when I reached the house that his wife had drank three pints of whisky since the night before. Mrs. Muller was lying on the bed. When I saw her she was almost dead. Muller followed me into the room, and again stated that his wife had drank three pints of whisky.

"I said it didn't make any difference how much whisky she had drank. She was almost dead. Then Mrs. Muller opened her eyes, and, looking toward the defendant, said slowly to me: 'He has poisoned me.'"

During this damaging testimony, the defendant shifted uneasily in his chair and his face was of ashen color.

The witness gave it as his opinion that Mrs. Muller died from acute arsenical poisoning. A long cross-examination failed to shake the doctor's testimony.

After some additional testimony, Assistant District Attorney Osborne closed his case, and Mr. Graybill, Muller's counsel, opened for the defense.

The trial will be continued Monday.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—The case of ex-Wardman James Burns, charged with bribery, came up before Judge Ingraham yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Mr. House, counsel for Burns, said he had been unable to find the ex-Wardman, but asked a week within which to produce the defendant. Judge Ingraham decided that the bond should be forfeited as Burns had failed to appear, and could not be found, granting, however, the concession that in case Burns appeared before next Friday the forfeiture would be voided. It is understood more indictments would be found against Burns.

—Recorder Goff yesterday fined Emanuel M. Levy, the delinquent Grand Juror, of 268 Broadway, $250 for not attending the sessions of that body. He ordered him to be dropped from the list. He would not listen to Mr. Levy's excuse that he was sick.

William H. Lefferts was yesterday sentenced to six years and six months in State prison for forgery. Lefferts was formerly confidential bookkeeper for Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, bankers, of Wall Street.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 187—Thomas Devlin, appellant, vs. William Heise et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Maryland.—Dismissed with costs pursuant to the tenth rule.

No. 189—E. T. Pollard, appellant, vs. the Bonsak Machine Company.—Continued per stipulation.

No. 191—Jonathan Lindsay et al, plaintiffs in error, vs. Samuel Turney et al.—Submitted by W. A. Henderson and Leon Jourdinon for the plaintiffs in error, and by W. P. Washburn and Jerome Templeton for the defendants in error.

No. 179—Thomas V. Cooper, collector, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. John and James Dobson.—Argument continued by Richard P. White for the defendants in error, and concluded by Assistant Attorney General Whitney for the plaintiff in error.

No. 178—Daniel Magone, collector, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Peter Welderer et al.—Argued by Assistant Attorney General Whitney for the plaintiff in error, and by Edward Hartley for the defendants in error.

No. 180—B. H. Evers et al, appellants, vs. Thomas Watson et al.—Submitted by James L. McCaskill for the appellants, and by J. Hubley Ashton and Frank Johnston for the appellees.

No. 181—Erwin Davis, appellant, vs. Angelica Wakelee.—Argued by Walter S. Logan for the appellant, and by Anson Maltby for the appellee.

No. 183—The County Court of St. Charles County et al, plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States, ex rel. William F. Shelley. In error to the Circuit for the Eastern District of Missouri.—Dismissed with costs pursuant to the sixteenth rule, on motion of W. B. Home for the defendant in error.

Adjourned until Monday.

The day call for Monday, Jan. 28, will be as follows: Nos. 188, 190, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

In the matter of the alleged will of Samuel Westom, deceased.—No one appearing for appellant, on motion of John C. Keeler of counsel for respondent, appeal dismissed, with costs.

George W. Stamp vs. Augustus W. Franklin, appellant.—Argued by William H. Smith for appellant; William T. Morris for respondent.

John Weber and others vs. Mary A. Wallace and others, executors, appellants.—Argued by Henry Thompson for appellants; Louis Marshall for respondents.

John G. Johnson, as administrator, vs. Long Island Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by William C. Beecher for appellant; J. Edward Swanstrom for respondent.

Agnes Mickee, as administratrix, appellant, vs. Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Company.—Argued by Orin A. Martin for appellant; G. B. Wellington for respondent.

Ruth Percey, administratrix, appellant, vs. Fitchburg Railroad Company.—Argued by G. B. Wellington for appellant; T. F. Hamilton for respondent.

Emma M. Haskins, as administratrix, appellant, vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.—Argued by John Gillette for appellant; J. W. Dunwell for respondent.

Eulalia H. Meads, administratrix, vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by J. W. Dunwell for appellant; John Gillette for respondent.

The calendar for Monday is: Nos. 904, 887, 494, 906, 655, 909, 715, 893, 770, 899, 900, 901, 903, 905, 826, 911.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Van Brunt, P. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

CIRCUIT COURT—Saturday calendar called in Parts III. room at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate.—Marcia A. Phillips, Abby E. Woodbury, Marie Hansen.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Van Brunt, P. J.—Gardner vs. Griffith—John McCrone, Schumacher vs. Koch—William Findley, Bowers vs. Huerstel—Adrian H. Larkin.

COMMON PLEAS—Daly, C. J.—Howard vs. Loughran—James T. Law. Middleport Manufacturing Company vs. Reid—Stephen H. Olin.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Van Brunt, P. J.—Matter of Reamer Lumber Company—James Harriman.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Sanford B. Stifter vs. Ida F. Gregory—William Fox.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to AUGUSTUS MAUNSELL BRADHURST, Henrietta Clarissa Talbot, Victor Adalbert William Gerald Talbot, Bertram William Chetwynd Talbot, Margaret Elizabeth Mounsey, Evelyn Isabella Mounsey, Margaret Elizabeth Anne Mounsey, Mary E. Field, Princess Triggiano Francaccio, Augusta Carrie Field, Mary E. Jackson, Felix Tracy, Elizabeth Tracy, Helen Tracy, Theodore Tracy, and Elizabeth Guilfoyle, and to all persons interested in the estate of Elizabeth Bradhurst, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-sixth (26th) day of February, 1895, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Hugh N. Camp as sole surviving trustee of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ja5-1aw6wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMERSON RHODES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Boardman & Boardman, at Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of January, 1895.

EMERSON A. RHODES,
ALEXANDER M. GUTHRIE,
Executors of the estate of Emerson Rhodes, deceased.
BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 155 and 157 Broadway, New-York City, N. Y.
j26law-6mSa

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. SILBERHORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Bailey & Sullivan, No. 122 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of September, 1894. JOHN J. SILBERHORN, GEORGE W. SILBERHORN, Executors; MARY C. OFFINGER, Executrix. BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Executors, 122 Bowery, New-York City. s29-1aw6mS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEAN HERMANN SCHENCK, late of Surcsnes, near Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Coudert Brothers, Nos. 68 and 70 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of September, 1894. CHARLES COUDERT, Ancillary Administrator, with the will annexed. DANIEL J. HOLDEN, Attorney for Ancillary Administrator, 68 and 70 William Street, New-York City, N. Y. s29-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM JAUNCEY, otherwise known as William H. Jauncey, late of Billere, Canton of Lescar, Basses Pyreneez, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Coudert Brothers, Nos. 68 and 70 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of September, 1894. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Ancillary Administrator, with the will annexed. DANIEL J. HOLDEN, Attorney for Ancillary Administrator, 68 and 70 William Street, New-York City. s29-1aw6mS

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to RACHEL LIEBER, Alfred G. Cromellen, Esther Salingre, Serena J. Salinger, Theresa Peyser, Antoinette Selig, Rebecca Boxslus, Caroline Spiro, Corinne F. Loeb, Lewis P. Lewin, Harry J. Lewin, Hannah D. Lewin, Pauline Moss, Hester Marks, Charles Cromellen, Elizabeth Wolf, Leonora Dubois, Virginia Wellman, Josephine Solomonson, Henry C. Pike, Adeline Friedman, Henrietta Nathans, Pauline Rice, James Monroe Cromellen, Eugene Cromellen, David Cromellen, Rosalie Mayer, Henry Mayer, Caroline Wolf, Lily B. Well, Ella E. Well, Amelia J. Bloch, Walter S. Leyens, Irene Leyens, Mary Frank, Rebecca Frankau, and Rachel Grunhut, and to all other heirs at law and next of kin of Pauline Goldsmith, late of the City of New-York, deceased, if any such there be, whose names and residences are unknown to and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained by the petitioner and proponent herein and who are therefore cited as a class, send greeting:

Whereas, Jacob Hess of the City of New-York has lately applied to our Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing bearing date the first day of June, 1888, and three certain codicils thereto, bearing date the twenty-second day of March, 1889; the ninth day of January, 1890, and the thirty-first day of January, 1893, respectively, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Pauline Goldsmith, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are hereby cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office, at the Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of February, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 24th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ja5-1aw6wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRACE TOBIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 366 Broadway, in the Village of Saratoga Springs, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated Saratoga Springs, N. Y., the 3d day of January, 1895. J. H. MORRIS, Administrator.
ja5-1aw6mS

Legal Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM RANKIN, plaintiff, against HAROLD REID and Lucinda Reid, his wife; Thomas Brady, William Hauptmann, George C. Coffin, as Trustee; William D. Wines, Henry McShane Manufacturing Company of Baltimore City, Maryland; Middleport Manufacturing Company, Hannah A. Martin and George W. Morrow, composing the firm of Martin & Company; Henry E. Stevens and Henry E. Stevens, Jr., composing the firm of Henry E. Stevens & Son; James S. Alderdice and James Alderdice, composing the firm of James S. Alderdice & Company; Patrick Cassidy and I. Richard Adler, composing the firm of Cassidy & Adler; William D. Grant; Andrew Beer and Franklin Hess, composing the firm of Beer & Hess; Richard S. Sayer and William M. Sayer, Jr., composing the firm of Sayer & Company; American Boiler Company; Bengart Bengtson, William Broo

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Lower Prices and More Active Speculation.

ANOTHER LOW RECORD FOR MAY WHEAT

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Easier—Provisions Steadier—Cotton Lower—Coffee Dull.

The grain markets were very weak at the opening, owing to the continued free realizing here and at the West, but foreign buyers appeared to have faith in a reaction, and secured considerable quantities at the low prices, which caused a sharp rally, only to again recede under the heavy gold shipments for the week. May wheat made a new low record by selling to 58 9-16c, or 11-16c below previous low price, and the close was steady. Provisions were fairly active and steadier, with the demand mainly for export. Cotton was influenced by the heavy interior movement, and closed lower. Coffee was offered freely, and failed to follow the advance abroad.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	57¼@	57½
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	48⅝@	48¾
Oats, No. 2, elevator	33⅝@	34⅛
Flour, straight Spring	$3.10 @	$3.30
Flour, straight Winter	2.55 @	2.70
Cotton, middling uplands	5 11-16@	
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	12.00 @	12.50
Lard, Western steamed	6.85 @	..
Beef, family	9.75 @	11.25
Butter, creamery, fancy	21 @	23½
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16@	4⅛
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@	11⅛
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16 @	16⅜
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	9.35 @	..
Lead	3.10 @	3.12½

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined ⅝@⅝c on weaker cables, lower West, and local realizing; rallying ⅝@⅞c on free buying for foreign account, better Western news, and covering by local shorts; declined ⅝@¾c on the heavy gold exports and free realizing West and here, with the Northwest also selling; May went as low as 58 9-16c, or 11-16c under the previous low record; prices rallied ⅛@¼c on late foreign buying and better cables, with the close steady at ⅜c off for the day, and a fair speculative business, mainly in scalping and switching. Spot was dull and ⅝c lower, with export bids slightly under asking prices. Sales, 19,500 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba, on private terms for shipment, and 3,500 bushels ungraded red, at 57½c, in store, to the trade. ...Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at ⅝c over May price, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10¼c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 58⅝c, in store; No. 1 Northern, 59⅝c; No. 1 hard, 60⅝c, in store, 67⅝c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 61½c....Clearances hence, 48,180 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 90,020 bushels....Receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 52,782 bushels; in the interior, 215,719 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were only moderately active and unchanged to ⅝c lower, following the decline in wheat and the weakness at the West, with the close steady. Spot was dull and easier, but closed steady. Sales, 6,000 bushels, including 1,000 bushels steamer mixed, at 48c, on elevator, and 5,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, at 48c over January, delivered, or 50⅝c....Receipts, 5,850 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 49,031 bushels; in the interior, 184,037 bushels....Clearances hence, 43,369 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 122,825 bushels.

OATS—Contracts made an advance of ¼@½c and closed steady, with a fair trade, and a rumor of a corner in No. 2 mixed. Spot were moderately active and firmer. ....Sales, 95,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 36c for 30,000 bushels; No. 2 white, elipped, 37c; No. 3 do, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 33⅝@34½c for 35,000 bushels; No. 3, 33c; rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 34⅜c for 15,000 bushels; track mixed, 34@35c; track white, 36½@40c for 15,000 bushels....Receipts, 30,450 bushels; exports, 1,753 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January		@..	57⅜
February	10,000	57½@..	57½
March	120,000	58 @58⅝	58
May	6,810,000	58 9-16@59 5-16	58⅝
June	10,000	58⅝@59	58⅞
July	2,450,000	59 @59 7-16	59⅛
August	350,000	59⅛@59¾	59½
	9,220,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	10,000	48⅝@49	48⅝
February		@..	49
May	170,000	48⅞@49½	49¼
July	80,000	49¼@49½	49½
	210,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January		@..	33⅜
February	75,000	33⅜@33⅝	33⅜
May	100,000	33⅜@33¾	33⅝
No. 2 white—			
January		@..	36¼
February		@..	36¼
March	25,000	36¼@36⅜	36¼
Total	200,000		

FLOUR—The sharp break in wheat caused an easier feeling here, although millers refused to lower prices to any extent, but the trades reported show slight concessions. Sales, 12,975 bbls, including 3,250 bbls Winter straights at $2.65@$2.70; 1,550 bbls Winter patents, at $2.80@$3; 300 bbls Winter clear at $2.40; 300 bbls Winter No. 1 at $2.35; 600 bbls Winter No. 2 at $2.25; 1,000 bbls Spring patents at $3.75; 900 bbls Spring clear at $2.55; 2,200 bbls bakers' extra at $2.50@$2.80; 300 bbls Winter fine at $2.10; 700 bbls Kansas patents, and 2,525 bbls City Mills on private terms.....Arrivals, 9,153 bbls and 6,682 sacks; exports 3,578 bbls and 1,000 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 32,469 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels. Nominal.
Fine	@	
Supers		$2.10@ 2.15
No. 2	$2.10@$2.15	2.20@ 2.25
No. 1	2.25@ 2.30	2.30@ 2.35
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.40@ 2.55
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.55@ 2.70
White wheat str'ts	@	2.65@ 2.75
Patents	2.85@ 3.00	2.80@ 3.00
Special brands	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.20
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.35
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.10
City patents	@	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	@	@ ....
City No. 2	@	@ 2.40
City supers	@	@ 2.30
City fine	@	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@	@ ....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@ ....
No. 2	Nominal.	2.25@ ....
No. 1	2.20@ 2.40	2.40@$2.60
Clears	2.35@ 2.45	2.60@ 2.70
Straights	3.10@ 3.20	3.10@ 3.30
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.50
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.10

RYE FLOUR—Dull and steady; sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.55@$2.80; fancy, $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Dull and steady. We quote: Flour at $1.75 on spot and $1.70 to arrive; 53@55c for Japanese grain; silver 49@50c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Steady, but quiet. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.85; granulated yellow meal, $2.60@$2.80; white do, $2.90@$3; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20, chops, 85c; coarse meal, 90@93c for Western and 98@ 99c for city; yellow, $1.10@$1.12; white, $1.13@$1.14.

OATMEAL—Slow of sale. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4@$4.85; cut, $4.40@$4.75; ground, $4@ $4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 50@ 52c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c delivered, in car lots, and 56@57c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 64@65c for No. 2 Western to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64@ 65c.

MALT—Nominal. We quote: New Western sample lots at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Steady but quiet. Quoted, 40, 60, and 80 lb, 80@85c; middlings, 87½@90c; Western, 82½@85c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 90@95c; rye feed, 85c. Cotton meal, $23@$23.50 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive, Cottonmeal, $15@$17, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra. Screenings, 45@ 47c for No. 2 and 70@80c for No. 1.

SEED—There is absence of important demand, and the market is in an entirely nominal position. No. 1, 94c is asked, while for fancy 95c is held. Timothy, $5.75@$6, nominal, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There is at least less depression, and perhaps the tone is steadier. However, demand does not improve materially here, but there is noted more of a desire to obtain supplies at the mills at the inside prices that have prevailed for a day or two. It would be less difficult to sell prime yellow here at 27c, while 27½c is nearer the market, and at which latter price sales have been made. For crude, in barrels, 23c is the general price, and sales at that. The exporters keep very quiet over refined. There is no doubt of a marked influence to the market by the large shipments of gold this week, and the unsettled currency question; the low prices for oil have been in a good degree forced from those circumstances; they have unsettled general trade to a loss of confidence and an uncertainty over operations in general merchandise. For crude, in bulk, at the mills 18c was bid for more important quantities to near coast sections, and declined in most instances, although there were obtained 2 tanks, via Georgia, at 19c; 2 tanks at 18c, and 3 tanks, called prime, at 17½c. The better condition of the lard market had most to do with the temper here yesterday. There were 275 bbls crude taken at 23c; 100 bbls prime yellow at 27½c, and 100 bbls yellow, about prime, or very good off grade, at 27c. White is quoted at 31@32c. COCOANUT OIL is dull and unsettled; Ceylon at 5.12½@5.20c. Cochin is at 5⅝@5¾c. LINSEED OIL is in moderate jobbing demand; city quoted at 56c and State at 54@55c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a light sale, with pure unracked at 55c; racked, yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is quiet; sales at 53@54c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 25.—Oil opened at 101; highest, 101⅛; lowest, 101; closed 101⅛.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The market is coming into a good deal of activity, especially at the West, where liberal export orders have been closed out, especially for lard, and a considerable unsatisfied demand on account of some indifference over selling. Another light receipt of hogs, and estimates of moderate supplies, lead sellers of the hog produce to ignore the lower grain market. However, under manipulation prices varied considerably, although they are better than on Thursday. Thus pork at the West went up 15c, but lost 12½c of this by the close, while lard, after advancing 10 to 12 points, held to the best price on January, but gave way 3 points on May. Ribs were sold up 5 points, and reacted 5 points. The dealings here were limited by the reserved offerings of cash lard, yet of meats there was ample supplies.

LARD—Cash and January were quite strong at a slight advance. The reports from the West were of the exporters taking liberal quantities, and inclined in a general way to take advantage of the comparatively low prices. More business would have been done here under a disposition to sell. The feeling here is that if the market should remain firm for a day or two vitality would come about in trading, and especially for the Continent. Prices closed firm on near deliveries. Sales of 100 tcs, cash, at 6.82½c, and 100 tcs do at 6.87½c, closing at 6.85c bid. City steam is firm at 6.25c; sales of 175 tcs at that. Options—No sales; nominal prices are for January, 6.85c, and May at 7.05c asked. Refined has a moderate inquiry; for continent quoted at 7.40c, and South American at 7.60c. Compound lard continues quiet, with 50@5¼c quoted. The West was at 6.42@ 6.52c for January, closing at 6.52c, and 6.62 @6.70c for May, closing at 6.67c asked.

PORK—There was a good deal of irregularity, but, on the whole, a better market, more through the moderate receipts of hogs and as feeling the considerable increase of demand for general products from exporters. At the West, January was up to $10.50, or 15 points above Thursday, but closed 12½c off from $10.37 asked. May went down from $10.57 to $10.75, and closed at $10.62 asked. The trading here was small, after the full business of several days. Sales of 150 bbls mess. Prices here are: Mess, new, $12@ $12.50; family mess, $11@$11.50; short clear, $13@$15.

BEEF—There is a slow market generally, neither exporters nor home-trade buyers inclined to buy in a material way. Prices are unsettled and favors buyers. Packet, $9@ $9.75; do, in tierces, $13@$14.75; family, $9.75@$11.25; extra India mess; best, in tierces, $15@$16; do, low grades, $12@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; plate, $8@ $9.50.

BEFF HAMS—There continues a slow market, with bidding about 50c per bbl under asking prices, which are $16 at the West and $17 here.

CUTMEATS—Western meats continue depressed, under very moderate wants for distributing, especially at Eastern markets. City meats are still in favor with buyers, on fair supplies. Sales are 25,000 lb pickled bellies, 11 to 12 lb average, at 5¾c. City pickled hams, 7¼@8c; do, shoulders, 4¼c; 10-lb bellies, 5¾c; 12-lb do, 5¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 6c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams at 7¾@7¾c for 12 to 14 lb; 7¾c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¼c for 16 lb and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5½c; green shoulders at 4¾c.

DRESSED HOGS are at steady prices. Receipts at the West, 44, 994 head; same time last year, 48,821 head. Chicago—Receipts, 17,000 head; fairly active; steady to a shade higher; $3.70@$4.45; left over, 8,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,202 head; steady; $3.75@$4.50. St. Louis—Receipts, 3,097 head; lower; $3.70@4.17½. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady; $3.90@$4.40. Kansas City —Receipts, 11,000 head; about steady; $4.75 @4.15. Omaha—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady to strong; $3.50@$4.15. Pittsburg—Steady; $4.15@$4.35. Cleveland—Lights and Yorkers, $4.25@$4.35. Quotations here are 5¼c for heavy, 5¼c for 180 lb, 5⅝c for 160 lb, 5½c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 5⅝@5¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market was not changed. The offerings this week are small, as the melters are busy in filling contracts on the recent large sales. The soap trade is a rule holds off. It is possible to get 4¼c for city, although some buyers do not offer over 4c, while the asking price is 4¼c. Outside the country is in moderate supply, and rules at steady prices with 4¼@4½c to 4⅝c for kettle quoted; sales of 35,000 lb at 4½c. The London sale yesterday was at unchanged and steady prices, with the large quantity on offer taken up. This was unexpected by the trade, in consideration of the large stocks held here.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is quiet for the moment, and stands on a nominal range of 8⅛@8½c. Oleostearine—There is no local demand, the lard refiners here not having sufficient business to urge them into the market for the stearine, although it's price looks cheap. However, certain wants at the West are steady, if the price is made right to compete with its home market, and sales have been made for shipment to Chicago of 125,000 lb at 6½c, and possibly 50,000 lb more will be taken at that price.

COTTON.

Contracts were less active and 2@3 points lower, with the trading largely in the way of switching, and on local account, although Liverpool was a little steadier. The interior movement was heavy, and tended to depress prices. Spot was dull and easy, with sales of 56 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	5 15-16
Middling upland	5 11-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅛c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
January	5.42@5.43	5.44	5.43	300
February	5.43@5.44	5.44	5.41	20,400
March	5.48@5.49	5.49	5.47	12,000
April	5.51@5.52	5.52	5.50	4,600
May	5.55@ ..	5.56	5.53	27,900
June	5.58@5.59	5.61	5.56	15,200
July	5.62@5.63	5.64	5.61	1,800
August	5.67@ ..	5.70	5.65	4,800
September	5.71@5.73	5.74	5.70	1,100
October	5.76@5.78	5.79	5.75	4,000
November	@ ..	..	..	..
December	@ ..	5.89	5.88	500
Total				93,200

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JAN. 25, 1895.

	†	W.	T.	F.	Total This Week.	Total This Week Last Year.
Galveston	4069	7339	7443	7175	48830	19620
New-Orleans	15901	18258	8928	7826	70894	58873
Mobile	2652	1879	1342	624	11106	6804
Savannah	4840	2469	4678	2431	21407	29700
Charleston	1132	8856	1352	2638	12897	7963
Wilmington	552	454	847	824	4045	2388
Norfolk	1062	1504	2310	1841	10144	11379
Baltimore	..	..	..	1909	1909	1018
New-York	2669	1009	600	1406	7980	8219
Boston	261	426	587	806	1794	2548
Philadelphia	414	157	7	776	1690	436
West Point	960	658	866	442	4008	1471
Newport News	..	..	..	..	916	1618
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	2956	4780
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	5888	..
Velsco, Tex.	..	..	..	92	92	..
Total	35512	38009	28760	27493	209692	..
This day last week	30136	25621	37996	30196	..	..
This day last year	32855	24717	21115	17362	..	156854

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY STATEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25, 1895.

	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.
Sales of the week	72,000	71,000
Sales American	65,000	64,000
Sales for export	2,000	3,000
Sales for speculation	2,000	4,000
Actual export	10,000	6,000
Forwarded	82,000	84,000
Total stock	1,471,000	1,561,000
Of which American	1,328,000	1,304,000
Total imports of week	136,000	143,000
Of which American	128,000	113,000
Amount afloat	402,000	208,000
Of which American	400,000	200,000

Price of middling uplands in Liverpool:

Jan. 25, 1895	3d
Jan. 26, 1894	4¼d
Jan. 27, 1893	5⅝d

Movements at interior towns:

THIS WEEK.

	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Brenham	1,534	1,900	2,170
Dallas	1,428	1,695	767
Shreveport	2,615	2,897	26,206
Little Rock	2,068	2,978	17,908
Helena	615	2,314	7,700
Vicksburg	2,434	2,693	13,740
Columbus, Miss.	1,356	1,948	2,666
Natchez	2,199	2,295	12,445
Memphis	9,003	17,675	131,275
Nashville	2,633	1,327	1,411
Selma	384	780	4,444
Montgomery	1,215	6,600	17,640
Eufala	338	337	4,565
Columbus, Ga.	1,115	2,090	12,425
Macon	596	1,568	6,806
Albany	163	432	3,388
Atlanta	2,924	4,001	20,016
Rome	703	174	*5,445
Augusta	4,922	4,932	133,744
Columbia	817	817	....
Newberry	279	175	*525
Charlotte	635	385	500
Raleigh	986	931	*1,890
St. Louis	2,471	26,770	70,140
Houston	48,954	49,741	53,722
Meridian	828	550	4,919
Cincinnati	10,977	10,180	14,004
Yazoo City	2,000	2,000	12,503
Total	107,392	150,815	491,773

THIS WEEK LAST YEAR.

	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Brenham	219	300	4,489
Dallas	506	321	2,281
Shreveport	1,900	1,407	15,830
Little Rock	2,436	1,312	10,523
Helena	259	922	3,639
Vicksburg	693	1,750	12,793
Columbus, Miss.	529	720	3,385
Natchez	851	669	7,846
Memphis	7,188	15,799	130,728
Nashville	1,483	1,277	1,838
Selma	490	640	11,672
Montgomery	995	2,395	16,175
Eufala	85	202	5,034
Columbus, Ga.	967	701	11,077
Macon	711	1,025	6,762
Albany	414	1,019	6,095
Atlanta	1,636	1,990	7,859
Rome	814	1,255	*7,250
Augusta	2,209	3,505	*34,207
Columbia	166	166	....
Newberry	es100	100	197
Charlotte	440	400	140
Raleigh	291	296	2,145
St. Louis	2,925	15,959	57,313
Houston	24,295	23,371	26,241
Meridian	505	939	566
Cincinnati	4,647	5,727	4,397
Yazoo City	970	1,825	15,762
Total	59,455	85,992	406,250

*Corrected. †Actual.

COFFEE.

Contracts failed to follow the sharp advance abroad, owing to the free offerings on local account, with the close dull and unchanged to 5 points up. Havre was steady at ¼@1f advance, and Hamburg irregular at ⅝@1½ pfennig gain. Spot Rio was steady, but quiet, at 16@16¾c for No. 7 and 14¾@14¾c for No. 8. Sales, 600 bags No. 8 at 14¾c; 1,000 bags Bahia No. 8 at 14¾c, 1,500 bags Santos No. 5 to No. 9, per Handel, at 16¾c; 1,000 bags No. 5 to No. 8, per Olbers, at 16¾c; 1,000 bags Nos. 6 and 7, per do, and 600 bags Central American, on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—May, 250 bags at 14.25c; September, 1,000 bags at 14.45c; total, 1,250 bags.

Between Call and Close—January, 500 bags at 14.45c; March, 250 bags at 14.35c, 1,750 bags at 14.40c, 1,000 bags at 14.35c; May, 1,000 bags at 14.30c, 1,000 bags at 14.25c, 750 bags at 14.30c, 250 bags at 14.25c; June, 250 bags at 14.30c; September, 250 bags at 14.45c, 500 bags at 14.40c; October, 250 bags at 14.50c; total, 7,750 bags.

Exchange—5 points paid to exchange 250 bags February for January; March, 500 bags at 14.35c, May, 500 bags at 14.40c, sold together; 20 points paid to exchange 250 bags May for January; 250 bags January exchanged for 250 bags February, even; 20 points paid to exchange 250 bags May for December; total for day, 12,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last year.
January	14.35@14.50	16.50@16.70
February	14.35@14.50	16.25@16.30
March	14.30@14.35	16.00@16.05
April	14.25@14.35	15.75@15.80
May	14.20@14.25	15.60@15.65
June	14.25@14.35	15.40@15.50
July	14.30@14.40	15.10@15.20
August	14.35@14.40	14.90@15.00
September	14.35@14.40	14.75@14.80
October	14.40@14.50	14.50@14.60
November	14.40@14.50	....@....
December	14.40@14.55	....@....

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	242,429
Arrivals	....
Total	242,429
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	9,664
Total stock in New-York to-day	232,765
Total stock in Baltimore	10,069
Arrivals	....
Total	10,069
Deliveries yesterday	527— 9,542
Total stock in New-Orleans	16,373
Arrivals	....
Total	16,373
Deliveries yesterday	995—15,378
Total stock in other ports	....
	24,920
Total stock in United States	257,688
Afloat from Rio per steam to Jan. 24	100,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Jan. 24	33,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Jan. 24	106,000
Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 31	6,000
	245,000
Total	502,688
Same time 1894	523,151

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean	16@16¼

Difference between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.00 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Invoice Rates.

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	.75 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	2.00 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	18 @19¼
Padang, int'r	25½@26	Caracas	18¾@19½
Macassar—		Do. washed	19¾@21¼
Timer	22 @23	Porto Cabello	18 @19
Pajo	21 @22	Do. washed	19½@21¼
Mocha	26½@27	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18½@20½
Trujillo	18¼@19	Bucara'ga	19 @21
Bocono	18 @19¼	Do. washed	20 @21¾
Tovar	18¼@19½	Bogota	20½@22
Merida	19 @20¼	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	19 @19½	Cordova, gr'n	18¾@19½
Fair to good	19¼@19½	Do. white	19½@20½
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	20 @21½
Guatemala and		Central American—	
Coban	19½@22¼	Costa Rica	17¾@21
Coban	19½@22¼	San Salvador	19 @19½
Jamaica	17 @21	Do. washed	19½@22

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Receipts are very moderate, while demand continues good, and prices firm.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	25@28
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal.	Puerto Rico	20@35

PRICE—Values are unchanged, and the inquiry is good, with supplies moderate.

Domestic—		Japan	4¼@4½
Ordinary	3⅜@4	Java, in bond	1⅝@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅝	Java	3½@3⅞
Good	4⅝@4¾	Rice Flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice, pol., 100 lb	$1.08@$1.10
Choice	5⅛@5⅜	Rice, bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5⅜@6		
Head	6⅝@6⅞		
Patna	5¾@4¼		

SUGAR—Raw was dull, but held firmly, without business. Refined are firmer, and in moderate demand.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16c
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2⅛c
Centrifugal, 96° test	3 1-32c

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, or Nos. 13 and 14, but 1c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4 7-16@4⅝
Coarse powdered	4 7-16@4⅝
Granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Cutloaf	4 7-16@4⅝
Crushed	4 7-16@4⅝
Powdered	4 1-16@4¼
Coarse granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Fine granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Extra fine granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Con. granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Cubes	4 1-16@4¼
XXXX powdered	4 5-16@4½
Mold A	4 1-16@4¼
Diamond A	4 1-16@4
Confectioners' A	4 1-16@3⅞
Columbia A	3 15-16@4
Windsor A	3 15-16@4
Ridgewood	3 15-16@4
Phoenix A	3 15-16@4
Empire A	3 15-16@4
No. 6	3 15-16@4
No. 7	3 13-16@3⅞
No. 8	3 11-16@3⅞
No. 9	3 9-16@3⅞
No. 10	3 9-16@3⅞
No. 11	3 9-16@3⅞
No. 12	3 9-16@3⅞
No. 13	3 9-16@3⅞
No. 14	3 7-16@3⅞
No. 7	3⅜ @3 9-16
No. 8	3¼ @3 7-16
No. 9	3 3-16@3⅜
No. 10	3⅛ @3 5-16
No. 11	3 1-16@3⅛
No. 12	3 @3 3-16
No. 13 (net)	2 15-16@....
No. 14 (net)	2⅞ @....

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—A slightly weaker feeling was shown to-day on domestic marrow beans, as a result of dull trading and a little more urgency to sell; a few favorite brands are still held up to $2.40, but jobbers can buy choice quality at $2.35@ $2.37½. Medium and pea quiet and without further change. Red Kidney firmly held, and it would be difficult to buy best grade below $2. Foreign beans moving a little slowly, but are well sustained. Not much doing in green peas. We quote for choice quality: Beans, domestic, marrow, per bushel, $2.35@$2.37½; do, medium, $1.82½@ $1.85; do, Pea, $1.82½@$1.85; do, White Kidney, $2.40; do, Red Kidney, $1.95@$2; do, Turtle Soup, $1.85; do, Yellow Eye, $2.10@ $2.15; do, Lima, California, $2.80@$2.85; do, foreign, Pea, $1.35@$1.70; do, foreign, medium, $1.50@$1.70; green peas, bbls, $1.07½; do, bags, $1@$1.02½; do, Scotch, $1.10@ $1.12½.

BUTTER—The cold weather and moderate receipts, combined with a little speculative trading, gives a stronger market for fancy Western creamery, some receivers asking a premium on the price quoted. Other grades of creamery continue in good supply, dull, and unimproved. State dairy quiet and easy for qualities under fancy, which arrives sparingly.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	21 @22
Creamery, seconds to firsts	16 @20
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	18 @19
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	15 @16
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	12 @13
Dairy, tubs, thirds	10 @12
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	17 @17½
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	12 @14
Dairy, firkins, extra	16½@17
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	12 @14

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	23½@..
Creamery, firsts	21 @22
Creamery, seconds	18 @20
Creamery, thirds	14 @16
Creamery, June, extra	25 @..
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	15 @18
Imitation creamery, firsts	16 @17
Imitation creamery, seconds	11 @13
Dairy, firsts	14 @15
Dairy, thirds to seconds	11 @14
Factory, June, firkins, extra	13 @..
Factory, held, firkins, thirds to firsts	10 @12
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	14 @..
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	12 @12
Factory, seconds	10 @..
Factory, thirds	8 @ 9
Rolls, choice	14 @..
Rolls, poor to fair	9 @12

CHEESE—At disappointing trade, and more or less weakness in consequence, on all grades under fancy.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, fcy.	11¼@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy.	10⅝@11
State, full cream, large, choice	10½@10⅝
State, full cream, large, good